The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HANNA AT THE HEAD

Will Take Personal Charge of Campaign in Chicago.

ROOMS AT AUDITORIUM.

He Arrives and Starts Work at National Headquarters.

PLAN FOR WEEDED FUNDS.

Holds Preliminary Conferences with the Local Leaders.

MACHINERY SOON IN READINESS.

Campaign headquarters of the Republican National committee will be opened for business in Chicago today.

This important, interesting, and long considered question was finally decided by Marcus A. Hanna and the Western members of his executive staff yesterday.

Eleven rooms and 2,000 square feet of basement space were secured in the Auditorium Building, Wabash avenue end of the structure, in which to establish the machinery and from which to direct the battle to be fought throughout all this Western country.

Speakers will be sent out into Nebraska and Minnesota week after next, and the distribution of literature everywhere is to be pushed without any delay.

"There is nothing in the situation, so far as I have heard, to cause any great feelings of alarm.

"But we must do some work. There is no doubt about that. However, as we are all men who like to work, the prospect is entirely pleasing to us."

Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National committee, said these things after having been in consultation five or six hours with several of the big party leaders. They were the only opinions, too, to which he would consent to give utterance for publication now.

Busy Day for Hanna.

It was a busy day for Mr. Hanna. He came here, arriving at 10 a. m., to inaugurate the campaign and because of Cleveland's centennial celebration, which begins today, had to return home last night. During his short stay he found it necessary to see and talk with a good many men, hear reports, examine plans, approve contracts, and give orders for the immediate opening of the headquarters, as well as to outline for his aids something at which they can employ their time and attention until he returns.

Upon his arrival here Mr. Hanna was greeted by Senator John M. Thurston, A. B. Cummings, ex-Gov. L. F. Hubbard, and W. T. Durbin, National Committeemen respectively for the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Indiana; Dr. T. N. Jamieson, National Committeeman for Illinois; C. G. Dawes of the Executive committee; Capt. John R. Tanner, Perry S. Heath, Samuel W. Allerton, and others. William E. Mason was also there.

Along in the afternoon Charles P. Hitch, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee; William F. Calhoun, who led the McKinley forces at the Springfield convention; G. W. Powell, President of the Commercial Travelers' Republican club; E. C. DeWitt, A. H. Revell, Edwin A. Brown, and John R. Walsh joined and participated in the conference. Because of illness Henry C. Payne did not reach the city until 4 p. m.

Within twenty minutes after his arrival at the hotel Mr. Hanna had the waiting statesmen assembled in executive session and was doing business. Senator Thurston, A. B. Cummings, and ex-Gov. Hubbard had been summoned to meet him here and report as to the existing condition of things politically in their several States.

Consults the Leaders.

As the fighting is to be started in these Western Commonwealths he also wanted to consult their representatives with a view to ascertaining just what is necessary in the way of preliminary skirmishes. The news brought in by these committeemen was similar in its import and to the effect that the free silver agitation is gaining ground among the people and will continue to do so unless something is done at once to check its spread.

Each said there was more or less free silver sentiment among Republicans in the farming districts, but they know of no bolts from the party because of that fact. On the other hand, they could name scores of honest money Democrats who will support McKinley and Hobart.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard expressed himself as greatly surprised to learn that the silverites were simply flooding the agricultural communities of Minnesota with their literature. As yet, however, it has not had much effect upon the Republican voters.

One of the first matters to receive attention was the condition of affairs here in Illinois. Mr. Hanna wanted to know just what foundation there was to the rumors of trouble here between the original friends of McKinley and the State organization. Dr. Jamieson, C. G. Dawes, John R. Tanner, and Samuel W. Allerton, two from each side, were present to make answer.

They stated their cases. After doing so it was discovered there were no serious differences between them. The only important question over which there appeared to be any dispute was that of campaign funds to be collected in Chicago, and who should have the handling of them.

Names Already Selected.

Dr. Jamieson said that he, as the National Committeeman, had selected seventy-five or eighty men to act as a Finance committee. Mr. Allerton announced that he also had a list.

Then he and the doctor got to comparing notes. Finally Mr. Allerton suggested to Mr. Hanna that he and Dr. Jamieson, if given a few minutes' time, could settle everything. They retired. Dr. Jamieson had all the men on his list whose names appeared in Mr. Allerton's list, with three exceptions. These he put on at once, and suggested to Mr. Allerton that he could appoint as many more as he pleased, and they would also be accepted.

Mr. Dawes said that any agreement made by Jamieson and Allerton would be perfectly satisfactory to him, and Mr. Hanna declared that all he wanted was harmonious results.

The Finance committee will be composed of one representative man from every leading business interest in the city. Consequently its membership will necessarily number not less than 100. Besides collecting the money, this committee will make the division of it between the National and State Campaign committees.

Their Chosen Representatives.

Samuel W. Allerton and J. W. Ellsworth will be the specially selected representatives on that committee of the national body. Among its members will be such men as Charles Counselman, Graeme Stewart, Samuel B. Raymond, A. H. Revell, John M. Smyth, A. A. Sprague, George Schneider, James H. Gilbert, C. J. Barnes, and E. S. Conway.

Mr. Hanna was informed they would meet at the Great Northern Hotel tomorrow for the purpose of organizing and pro-

(Continued on third page.)

BAYONETS USED AT RUSSELL FUNERAL.

Soldiers Have to Drive Back the Women and Men Who Seek to Steal Flowers.

Boston, Mass., July 20.—[Special.]—There was a strange and exciting incident in connection with the funeral of ex-Gov. Russell today, the like of which has never before been witnessed in this country. Morbid desire on the part of some of those who were admitted to the city hall at Cambridge to view the body, to possess some memento of the sad occasion, led them to attempt to take from the catafalque the flowers which sorrowing friends had sent. The body was guarded during the time that it lay in state by a squad from the First Corps of Cadets, of which organization Gov. Russell was a member. The directions had been for them to stand in the position known as "order arms" during the time that the public was permitted to look at the body. Soon after the procession of people began it became evident that there was an urgent necessity for doing actual guard duty if the desecration of the decorations, and even of the body, was to be prevented. Women, more particularly than men, seemed possessed to take something away with them, and one became even so bold as to attempt to cut off a lock of hair from the ex-Governor's head. So exhausting did the work of protecting the body and its surroundings become that the guard had to be changed several times in the three hours during which the body lay in state. When at last the time was up the crowd in the hallways and at the entrance had to be forced back at the point of the bayonet before the doors could be closed.

Many prominent people came to Cambridge to attend the services. The body was removed at 3 o'clock from the city hall to the Shepard Memorial Church, where, an hour later, the last services were held.

Among the first to arrive at the church was President Cleveland, Joseph Jefferson, and Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, attended by Adjutant-General Dalton. Here they were met by Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States, who had come from Sorrento, Me., and were escorted to the front pew. The church rapidly filled, and shortly before 4 o'clock the immediate family were escorted up the aisle to the pew opposite that where the President sat. The ushers were classmates of ex-Gov. Russell.

The Rev. Alexander McKenzie delivered an eulogy on Gov. Russell, a tribute that was remarkable for its beauty of language, depth of feeling, and pathos.

As the body was borne from the church the entire congregation rose to their feet, while the choir sang "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest."

Only the immediate family with a few intimate friends followed the remains to the newly made grave in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

At the close of the services in the church, after the family had left, President Cleveland, Gov. Wolcott, and Chief Justice Fuller were escorted to their carriages, and accompanied by Joseph Jefferson and one or two other friends, the party drove to the Somerset club. Mr. Cleveland returned home on the regular 6:16 train tonight.

NEW YORK BANKERS TO FURNISH GOLD

They Agree to Let the Government Have $15,000,000 with Which to Maintain the Reserve.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—The bankers got together today when they saw the ticker reeling off lower prices for stocks and arranged to protect the gold reserve.

President Tappen of the Gallatin Bank was the leader in the movement. The possibility of another bond issue was mentioned, but the general opinion was there was enough gold in hand or in sight provided the way could be clearly seen to a rehabilitation of the country's income to meet its outlay.

Although no formal papers were drawn it was generally agreed by the heads of ten banks that they would furnish coin up to $2,000,000 each and in the aggregate about $15,000,000. Sub-Treasurer Jordan is to be consulted, and upon his intimation the coin is needed it will be furnished, probably from the stock which Manager Sherer has in the storage vaults under the floors of the clearing-house.

The effect of this compact was at once felt in the stock exchange, and prices stiffened all along the line in the last few moments of the trading.

ARTILLERY MEN FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

Government Said to Be Organizing a Battery as Part of the Colonial Militia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, July 20.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The British Guiana Government is actively engaged, the Catholic News of Trinidad reports, in organizing a battery of artillery to be a part of the colonial militia.

ESCAPE FROM THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Gertrude Schrader and Laura Bloodgood, Two Girls in Their Teens, Leave the Institution.

Chicago police were asked last night to be on the lookout for Gertrude Schrader, 14 years old, and Laura Bloodgood, 13 years, who escaped from the Illinois Industrial School at South Evanston. They formerly lived at No. 50 State street.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS OUT DOWN TOWN.

Dearborn Street Illuminated Only by the Moon for an Hour.

Pedestrians in Dearborn street down-town between 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock last night had to pick their way by the light of the moon, which had its face partly obscured by clouds of smoke.

The electric street lamps along the thoroughfare were out for over an hour.

FIFTH THUG IS CAPTURED.

JESSE THAMES, WHO ESCAPED IN DETROIT, ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

He and His Prospective Bride, Florence Gordon, Are Found at Wohl's Pavilion on Their Way to Milwaukee to Be Married—She Repudiates Him After His Apprehension, but Is Locked Up, Too—Orme Identified by Ten Persons.

Chicago police at 11:30 last night captured Jesse Thames, supposed to be the fifth member of the gang of robbers whose chief piece of work was the New York Biscuit company robbery July 11. Thames was taken while on his way to Milwaukee with his affianced bride. His wedding was set for today. It will not take place.

John Orme, captured in Detroit, was identified at 4 p. m. yesterday by ten persons in the Central Police Station as a leader in several of the recent store holdups. The persons who thus identify him are:

Five employes of the New York Biscuit company.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, No. 1084 West Twelfth street.

J. F. Teufer, clerk in Oughton's drug store, Sixty-third street and Madison avenue.

Adolph Gaul, druggist, North avenue and Clark street, and one of his clerks.

The police, noting the remarkable resemblance between Orme and Clarence White, suspect that Orme, and not White, is the murderer of Thomas J. Marshall of the Golden Rule clothing store.

Jesse Thames, the original and much wanted "long" man, and the only star in the big holdup combination that was lacking in the constellation of the police lockups, was captured at 11:30 o'clock last night by detectives from the Central Station while he was drinking beer with his prospective bride at Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard.

W. H. Mobskey, alias "Mocksy," who was with Thames at the time was taken to the station and locked up also. "Mocksy's" female companion fainted and was left behind by the police and the patrol wagon.

The advent of the detectives, who were in citizen's clothes, caused a stampede in the pavilion where the notorious robber and his friends were enjoying themselves.

As the detectives entered they put their hands in their hip pockets and pulled revolvers from them with each hand. The crowd thought it was another holdup and began to scatter. Some of the men climbed the fence and dropped on the outside, the women screamed, and every one who had got sight of the shining guns prepared to run.

Surrenders Without a Fight.

Thames and his companions were covered by the officers' revolvers before they had a chance to make any resistance, and, like the alleged victims of the former in the recent holdups, they did the wise thing and surrendered.

It was several minutes before the crowd in the pavilion could realize that the tall and dignified looking man, at the table so near them, with gold spectacles on his nose and grey topped gaiters on his feet was wanted as the famous "tall man" of the holdups.

The sight of the woman who had accompanied "Mocksy" fainting before the officers' guns moved the crowd to pity, and there were a good many remarks about the

(Continued on fifth page.)

DEATH OF BISHOP COXE OF BUFFALO.

Episcopal Prelate of Western New York Expires Suddenly at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 20.—[Special.]—Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe died tonight in the sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Since 1865 he had been Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York.

About two weeks ago Bishop Coxe's physician advised him to go to the sanitarium to be treated for nervous dyspepsia, with which he had suffered for years. Tonight the news of his death was received in Buffalo. Few of his friends knew that he was seriously ill, and his death was a surprise, as until within a few weeks he actively administered the duties of his office.

Bishop Coxe leaves a son, Reginald Cleveland Coxe, the artist, and a daughter, Julia.

Arthur Cleveland Coxe was born in Mondham, N. J., May 10, 1818, and was a son of the Rev. Samuel Hanson Coxe. He graduated from the University of New York in 1838, and from the general theological seminary of the Episcopal Church in 1841. He was ordained deacon June 7, 1841, and was made priest Sept. 23, 1842. In 1856 he was elected Bishop of Texas, but declined. In 1853 he moved an addition to the Litany, at the same time Bishop Alonzo Potter moved it in the House of Bishops. This led to the movement for the revision of the prayer book.

He was appointed rector of Calvary Church, New York, in 1863, and soon after was elected Assistant Bishop of Western New York. April 5, 1865, on the death of Bishop Delancey, he succeeded as Second Bishop of Western New York.

Bishop Coxe spent many years abroad in missionary work, and for a time had charge of the church in Hayti. His best known volume of poems, "Christian Ballads," was published in 1845.

In 1869 his open letter to Pope Pius IX. in answer to a brief convoking the Vatican Council attracted attention throughout the world, and was translated into several languages.

CYCLIST IS KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

Unknown Man Undertakes to Ride Across the Rock Island Tracks at Seventy-sixth Street.

A man supposed from marks on his linen to be T. Allard was killed last evening as he was crossing the Rock Island tracks at Seventy-sixth street.

The man was riding a bicycle when he met death, the wheel being demolished. It is believed he rode directly in front of the engine which struck him.

The man was about 35 years old, five feet nine inches in height, and weighed 140 pounds. He had a full beard.

The body was removed to Kenney & Doherty's undertaking rooms, No. 5438 Halsted street.

ABSORBS DOWLING AND HIS OFFICE.

Republican Campaign Committee Alters the National League's Plan of Campaign.

The Republican National Campaign committee yesterday absorbed the office and office effects of Secretary M. J. Dowling of the Republican National League. Mr. Dowling will become a member of the staff of Perry S. Heath. It is understood that this action in a measure takes away the identity of the National League. Secretary Dowling, however, declares the plans for the coming national convention in Milwaukee will be carried out. Gen. McAlpin, the league's President, was not aware of the action contemplated by the Campaign committee.

OVERCOME IN THE SMOKE.

TWENTY-FOUR FIREMEN INJURED AT A TRIFLING BLAZE.

They Go Into the Burning Basement of Pretzel & Sons' Commission Building at No. 102 West Randolph Street—Four Are Rescued in an Unconscious Condition—Capt. Humphrey One of the Victims—All Are Expected to Recover.

Twenty-four firemen were overcome last night, seven of them so that they were rendered unconscious, by smoke from burning potato sacks in a fire in the basement of Pretzel & Son's commission house, No. 102 West Randolph street.

None of them is in a serious condition and all were revived without difficulty on reaching the air.

Fire Marshal Campion was unconscious only for a moment, being revived in time to assist in the rescue of his less fortunate companions.

The Injured.

The firemen rendered unconscious were:

Ashbaugh, John, pipeman Truck No. 2; carried out by Marshal Campion.

Campion, James, Fire Marshal; assisted to the sidewalk and revived in a few minutes.

Fritche, O. O., pipeman Truck No. 2; carried out by Marshal Campion.

Hackett, Thomas, Lieutenant Truck No. 2; badly overcome.

O'Brien, Harry, pipeman Truck No. 2.

Riordon, Daniel, pipeman Truck No. 2; assisted to sidewalk, where he fainted, by Marshal Campion.

Thompson, George H., pipeman Truck No. 6; carried out unconscious.

In addition to these firemen who were entirely prostrated the following were slightly affected and only saved themselves from serious injury by coming out into the air. They are:

Banks, A., Lieutenant Engine 17.
Callahan, Daniel, pipeman, Truck 2.
Collins, Joseph, pipeman Truck 2.
Cunningham, James, Lieutenant Truck 6.
Dore, John, pipeman Truck 6.
Hackett, Thomas, Lieutenant Truck 2.
Haegele, Edmund H., pipeman Engine 17.
Kafer, John, pipeman Truck 2.
O'Connor, Thomas, Captain Truck 6.
Phumphrey, James, Captain Truck 2.
Quinlan, Matthew, pipeman Truck 2.
Redmond, Lawrence, pipeman Engine 17.
Rooney, William E., pipeman Truck 2.
Smith Timothy J., pipeman Engine 17.
Sullivan, Patrick, pipeman Truck 6.
Sullivan, Timothy, pipeman Truck 6.
Tierney, John, pipeman Truck 6.

The fire started at 9:45 o'clock last night in the basement of the three-story building, which was occupied on the lower floor and the basement by Gustave Pretzel & Son as a potato commission house. Although the alarm was turned in a few minutes after the fire had started thick columns of smoke were rolling from the basement when the department arrived.

Marshal Campion ordered his men to go down through the small opening at the front of the building. The dense smoke entirely obscured the firemen from view, and their peril was not fully realized until one of their number fell to the floor.

No ventilation had been provided for the basement, and the only avenue of escape from the smoke was through the aperture through which the firemen were compelled to pass. Several of the rescuing party became faint during their search for their unconscious comrades, and staggered to the sidewalk barely in time to be saved from death.

It was the work of but a few moments to drown out smoldering flames among the sacks when several streams of water were turned into the basement. The entire loss will not be more than $200.

All of the firemen were revived in a short time when their lungs had been freed from smoke.



WILLIE WOULD A-WOOING GO.

EXTRA.

4:00 A. M.

BIG MATCH BLOCK BURNS.

DIAMOND MATCH PROPERTY IN MICHIGAN AVENUE IS DOOMED.

Explosion on the Ground Floor Starts the Blaze—In Ten Minutes It Sweeps Through the Four-Story Structure and Bursts from the Roof—Hope of Saving the Property Abandoned—Bell, Conrad & Co.'s Place Threatened with Annihilation.

Fire broke out in the Diamond Match company's storehouse at Nos. 54-56 Michigan avenue at 3:10 o'clock this morning and at 3:20 was burning fiercely through the roof and throughout the interior.

The four-story brick building occupied by the company was at that hour said to be doomed.

The fire started by a terrific explosion on the ground floor.

The stock of matches burned furiously, making a brilliant blaze that lighted up the city for miles in each direction and flared far out on the lake.

The contiguous properties threatened were the Bell, Conrad & Co. spice establishment and Hamburger & Co.'s place.

The alarm was turned in from Box 23, Lake street and Central court, at 3:10 a. m., calling five engines. Five minutes later a 4-11 called ten additional engines to the scene.

There was a still alarm from the Diamond Match building at midnight. That being followed by the later alarm led the firemen to suspect that the blaze was of incendiary origin.

COLORED LAD AS "JIM THE PENMAN."

Frank Bland, Under Arrest, Confesses He Forged Paper Worth Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

Frank Bland, a 16-year-old colored "Jim the Penman," and Pauline Sheldon, a colored woman, have been arrested on the charge of uttering and passing forged paper to the amount of $1,800. Louis Lyman, who is said to have furnished the brains for a clever and deeply laid plot, is wanted, and it is believed will be rounded up by the police of the Woodlawn Station within a short time.

When arrested Bland had in his possession checks for $1,200. A dating and indorsing machine and check perforating apparatus were also secured from the gang.

Plans are said to have been laid some time before Lyman was ready to begin operations. Bland's facility with the pen made him indispensable to the combination. A position with the Oakland club, a fashionable organization at Thirty-ninth street and Ellis avenue, was secured for Bland, in order, the police say, that he might acquire himself with the signatures of a number of wealthy people.

He is said to have gotten hundreds of signatures from visiting cards, wine orders, and notes written to and by members of the club. Bland was accommodating and pleasant in his manners, and was popular at the club. When arrested he had his pockets filled with cards with signatures as well as creditable imitations. The checks he had were for the most part stamped, dated, and indorsed in regular fashion.

The first forged check to be presented, the police state, was against the bank account of Mrs. James H. Lobdell, No. 6212 Woodlawn avenue, with the First National Bank, and was turned over to Pauline Sheldon. She wrote a note to W. H. Harvey, proprietor of a grocery at Sixty-third street and Madison avenue, begging him to cash it on the ground that she was in dire need. Harvey recognized Mrs. Lobdell's signature, as he thought, and readily complied with the request. It cost him $20.

The same night Roster & Sons, grocers, Sixty-third street, near Woodlawn avenue, were victimized to the amount of $22. The name of Mrs. Douglass Gregg, junior member of the law firm of Prentiss, Hall & Gregg, was forged to the paper. Mrs. Gregg lives at No. 6150 Ellis avenue and is a regular patron of the firm.

The matter was reported to the police of the Woodlawn Station and detectives were placed on the case. Policeman Higgins arrested Bland, and Pauline Sheldon was taken into custody by police of the Warren Avenue Station. Bland confessed and implicated Lyman, who is still at large.

Evidence to implicate the gang in other forgeries to the amount of nearly $200 is in the hands of the detectives. Bland was released last night under $1,500 bonds. He will be given a hearing July 28. Capt. Shippy was surprised at the financial backing Bland is receiving.

SHOOTING CASE AT WABASH, IND.

White Man Tries to Kill a Chinaman's White Wife.

Wabash, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—William Moore, a baker in this city, tonight shot Mrs. Lum Hong, the Caucasian wife of a Chinaman, dangerously wounding her, and then fatally shot himself. There was no quarrel, and no reason is given for the act. The woman is very prepossessing. She married the Chinaman eighteen months ago. Her name before marriage was Irene Glass, and she has relatives at Plymouth, Ind.

TRADING FOR BRYAN

Nebraskan's Agents Are Pulling All Wires at St. Louis.

BUT SEWALL IS A STUMP.

Plan to Indorse the One and Ignore the Other.

CALIFORNIA HAS A SCHEME.

Wants the Boy Orator to Cast Aside Popocracy.

HAS NEARLY NINE HUNDRED VOTES

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—[Special.]—The sentiment in favor of the indorsement or nomination of Bryan by the Populistic convention here has grown stronger, if anything, today.

Chairman Jones of the Popocratic National committee has been in constant consultation all day with the leaders of the Populists, and his efforts evidently have borne fruit. His constant cry has been that Candidate Bryan has explicitly declared he knows no party except devotion to free silver, and Senator Jones has for himself promised that if Mr. Bryan should be elected he would see to it that the flesh pots of Egypt were equally distributed among former Democrats and Populists, the only tests being fealty to the Popocratic candidates.

This has necessarily had its effect among the Populists, many of whom are Populists because they formerly failed of being made Postmasters, and, one and all, they regard Senator Jones as a great and a good man.

To the leaders and for use in the convention his proposition was as follows:

Jones Lays His Plans.

The Popocratic National committee is to be increased so as to allow a Populistic representative on it from States where the Populists are strong. In States like Kansas, Nevada, Colorado, and others where the Populists outnumber the Popocrats the Populists are to control the nominations for Congress and State officers. In other States, notably the South, where the Popocrats are in the majority, local arrangements must be made between the two factions of the free silverites regarding Congressional and State offices.

This, as may be imagined, is satisfactory enough to the Populists of the West, but extremely unsatisfactory to many of those from the South. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas is especially rampant today over the situation, and declares he will not consent to be swallowed up by the Bourbons of his Commonwealth.

Will Not Surrender.

Other Southern leaders, however, seem more disposed to make terms, and Senator Butler came out this afternoon with this statement:

"I believe a plan will be hit on when the delegates are all in which will do away with the probability of a bolt from the convention. Two things are sure: the Populists will do anything to defeat the single standard party, but they will not surrender themselves to the Democratic party, which, next to the Republican, is their bitterest enemy."

Yesterday Senator Butler put the Popocratic party first and the Republican second in his list of the enemies of Populism; all of which shows that Senator Jones' missionary work has borne some fruit.

Chairman Taubeneck still claims success for the middle of the road proposition to nominate a third ticket, and says today:

"I believe the middle of the road men will have a majority in the convention. The situation is rather complicated, but I anticipate no bolt."

But Mr. Taubeneck has had his hands full all day trying to keep the Illinois delegation, or what part of it is here, from declaring for Bryan outright. He has succeeded so far, because, as stated, the Cook County patriots are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Burke, but he has failed in his attempt to commit them to a third ticket. Consequently Mr. Taubeneck is not feeling overly cheerful this evening.

The middle of the road people who insist that a third ticket must be nominated sprung a new candidate today in the person of Paul Van Dervoort of Omaha, a well-known Populist of that city. Mr. Van Dervoort has been in the Nebraska Legislature several times as a Republican, and since he has turned Populist has received the votes of the Populistic members of the Nebraska Legislature for the United States Senatorship. He is an ex-Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, President of the National Reform Press Association, and Commander of the Industrial Legion, whatever that may be.

Cry of Bribery.

This proposition to nominate Mr. Vandervoort at once renewed the cry of the Bryan people that Republican money was being spent among the middle-of-the-road delegates. They insisted that the booming of Vandervoort was an attempt on the part of Mr. Hanna to divide the Nebraska Popocrats, and the scheme could only have emanated from Republican headquarters.

This cry of Republican money is doing overtime here, and being worked for all it is worth. The Bryan people see in every move which is made contrary to their wishes the fine hand of Chairman Hanna of the Republican National committee, and if he were only half as smart as they give him credit for being he would be easily the greatest political manager this or any other country has ever seen.

It is possible this campaign cry may be raised once too often. Some of the Southern delegates, who are not too evenly tempered at the best and who are fighting fusion because they know it means the handing of them over, gagged and bound, to their old enemies, the Southern Bourbons, are becoming a trifle restless under this constant charge of boodle, and they may reply to it after a fashion distinctively their own. As it is, the charge of Republican money is, as has been said, "a good enough Morgan," and it will be heard constantly until after the convention is over.

Figures of the Bryan Men.

The Bryan people today came out with some figures. They say they have information which makes them sure of 843 votes on the proposition to indorse, out of the 1,389 votes in the convention. This, of course, is a clear majority, and no two-thirds rule goes there. Furthermore, they asserted that when it came to a showdown they could produce many more votes, and prophesied when the matter finally comes to a vote, which will be some time on Thursday or Friday, that they would have between 900 and 1,000 delegates to their way of thinking.

There is no doubt but what they have gained strength today.

As a kind of a compromise George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Eastern division of the Populist party, who, by the way, has just come here from a visit to Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, came out today with the proposition that the convention nominate Mr. Bryan but ignore the Lone Fisherman of Maine and put up some other candidate than Mr. Sewall for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Washburn said:

"The determination of the delegates from the South to bolt in case of the indorsement of the Democratic ticket, together with the



SKETCHES AT THE MEETING OF THE WESTERN MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

determination of the Western delegates to secure such indorsement, has led the conservative leaders of the party to seek a middle ground for the contending forces. To preserve the party organization, and in the interest of harmony, it is proposed to satisfy the Western men with the nomination of Bryan—which, I predict, is sure to occur—and to reconcile the Southern men to the view that it is now the part of wisdom and expediency to nominate a popular leading Populist in the South for second place.

Object to the "Blunder."

"We will not permit ourselves to be outgeneraled by the manipulators of the two old parties. We may unite on the head of the ticket in this way and adopt a platform consistent with our movement. If the Democratic party wants success for its standard-bearer they may be forced to withdraw Sewall from the ticket, and I believe this will be welcomed by the Democrats of the West and South as well as by those in some parts of the East. Sewall's nomination was a contradiction and a blunder the Democratic party already realizes, and if he should decline the nomination when it is formally tendered him it will be an opportune time for the Democratic committee to substitute our candidate for Vice-President and unite on Electors. We will not be absorbed. We must preserve our party, and if this plan will prevent a split it will be adopted.

"At a conference of leaders last night the plan was proposed, and already a great many delegates have fallen into line."

Exactly how this indorsing of one candidate and turning down of another was going to be accomplished Mr. Washburn did not condescend to explain. Neither would he say whether he had explained the scheme to Mr. Bryan during his recent sojourn at Lincoln. It met with a fair amount of approval from the delegates to whom it was explained, and there is nobody among the Populists here to protest against it.

Sewall Without a Friend.

Mr. Sewall has no friends in this convention. It is not believed, however, that Senator Jones will allow any such thing to be attempted, and Senator Jones is likely to have a good deal to say in this convention before it gets through.

It has remained for a member of the California delegation, one Dr. G. W. Daywalt of San Francisco, to come out with the most novel proposition yet. It is that Mr. Bryan, having secured the Popocratic nomination, should turn his back on that organization, having milked it for all it is worth, and now declare himself an out-and-out Populist. The sanguine doctor has accordingly written Mr. Bryan the following letter:

"If you will accept the nomination of the People's party, declaring yourself a Populist, you will become a leader to whom will rush every reformer, be he silverite, Democrat, or Republican, and not only be elected yourself, but also elect the Congress, the law-making power. This is the opportunity of your life if taken advantage of, and will, like Lincoln with the Republicans, send your name down to history as a saviour of your country by means of Populism.

"If you do not do it we must, in defense of our principles, put another nominee in the field. Can you thus be elected?"

Will He Do It?

Up to date, however, no reply has been received. The California delegation, by the way, is solidly for Bryan.

Jerry Simpson, ex-Congressman from Medicine Lodge, Kas., landed this morning. To the disgust of some delegates from Texas he had on a pair of socks.

"I believe we will nominate Bryan," said he. "That is what we ought to do, and what the convention intends to do. The rank and file of the party propose to fight for Bryan anyhow."

"The work is going on all right," said Senator Stewart of Nevada. "We are going to unite the free silver forces and make the battle on the common issue against the gold standard platform."

Senator Peffer of Kansas, who has been wabbling around a good deal, but in the main has leaned toward the indorsement of Bryan, came out flatfooted today finally in favor of the Bryan proposition. He said there must be a close union of all the forces opposed to Wall, Lombard, and other historic streets. He forgot, however, to say anything about South Halsted street.

A shift has been made in the arrangements for officers of the convention. It was originally intended that Senator Allen of Nebraska should be the Temporary and probably the Permanent Chairman of the convention.

The choice lay primarily with the Executive committee of the National committee, which was to have met today and made a recommendation to the larger body, which in turn would recommend a candidate for Temporary Chairman of the convention. The nine members of the Executive committee met today all right enough, but got into a wrangle at once.

Chairman Taubeneck wanted "Cyclone" Davis of Texas for the position, a proposition which other members of the committee would not listen to, so they quarreled about the matter for some time, and the upshot of the whole thing was the matter was left to the National committee, which meets tomorrow and will decide upon its candidate for Temporary Chairman.

Senator Allen Backs Down.

In the meanwhile Senator Allen had decided he would not accept the place. He is at the head of a Nebraska delegation which is here fighting the Bryan battle, and his constituents informed him they would need his services on the floor of the convention. Consequently the Bryan people began casting around for another candidate, and tonight decided on Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa as the man.

Gen. Weaver is a strong supporter of Bryan, and inasmuch as he was the Populistic candidate for the Presidency four years ago it is not thought even the most extreme middle of the road people will present any objections to his selection.

Bryan headquarters were opened at the Lindell Hotel here today. They are duly decorated with all sorts of Populistic devices, mottoes, and excerpts from Bryan speeches, and the Nebraska people are in charge. These same Nebraskans are decorated with large badges, on which is a more or less faithful picture of Candidate Bryan, and underneath the motto: "No Crown of Thorns, No Cross of Gold."

From this headquarters today Senator Allen gave out the following statement:

"The Nebraska delegation is a unit for Bryan. It knows him well. His life has been a fulfillment, rather than a mere promise. We know his high character and eminent fitness for the office of President. He is our neighbor, and we are not deceived in him. If elected he will be the greatest man that has occupied the White House since the days of Lincoln, and in his broad and genuine sympathy for the masses he more nearly resembles Mr. Lincoln than any public man we can recall. The nomination of a third ticket would be the exact equivalent of a genuine indorsement of McKinley, the single gold standard, an abominably high tariff tax, continued gold bond issues, a perpetual national debt, cruel and heartless corporations, for the next four years, and possibly for all time. If elected President Mr. Bryan will know no Democrat, no Populist, no Republican. There will be no stepchildren in his political family. All who are with the great reform forces in the fight will be on equal footing. He will be the people's President. Nebraska is for Bryan."

Received with Appreciation.

It might be said the sentence: "Mr. Bryan will know no Democrat, no Populist, no Republican; there will be no stepchildren in his political family," was received with due appreciation of its meaning by those delegates, who, like Petroleum V. Nasby, "hoped to be Postmasters."

The roll of the convention was made up today by the Secretary. The basis of representation is different from that of other national conventions, being proportioned to the vote cast in the various States for Weaver at the last Presidential election. Under this system the number of delegates apportioned to the various States is as follows: Alabama, 14; Arkansas, 20; California, 39; Colorado, 45; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 8; Georgia, 61; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 54; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 30, Kansas, 82; Kentucky, 25; Louisiana, 15; Maine, 9; Massachusetts, 21; Michigan, 29; Minnesota, 53; Mississippi, 15; Missouri, 18; Montana, 11; Nebraska, 51; Nevada, 7; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; New York, 44; North Carolina, 95; North Dakota, 12; Ohio, 49; Oregon, 17; Pennsylvania, 12; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 18; South Dakota, 17; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 95; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 53; Washington, 17; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 25; Wyoming, 7; Utah, 4; Arizona, 4; New Mexico, 4; Oklahoma, 4; Indian Territory, 4; District of Columbia, 4; Alaska, 4. Total, 1,389.

Joe Mackin of Chicago was a late arrival tonight. He registered from "Illinois."

ALTGELD WIRE-PULLERS AT WORK.

Burke and Hinrichsen Scheming for Populist Indorsement.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—[Special.]—When Robert E. Burke, Chairman of the Popocratic committee of Cook County, Ill., gets back from his trip to St. Louis and reports a howl will go up from the faithful which will be heard all the way from the Evanston car barns to the south line of Englewood. It was all very well for the ward-heelers of Chicago to nominate a Populist on a Populistic platform for President, and shout for Bryan and free silver. To their minds it was nothing but a little bit of innocent excitement, for they regard a President of the United States with but little concern, never expecting to get into trouble with Federal authorities, and their idea of the chief function of an executive officer is his pardoning power, whether it is from the bridewell or the State Penitentiary. As for the free coinage of silver, they know little about that and care less, their main idea being that money is something you can buy drinks with.

Price of the Deal.

So, now, when Mr. Burke returns to them and tells them the price they will have to pay for the nomination of Bryan and the indorsement of free silver will be the giving up of two or three of the best county offices, and the filling of them should the Popocratic local ticket be successful with Populists of whom they had never before heard, they will begin to wonder if they have not paid too much for their whistle.

This is exactly what Mr. Burke will have to tell them. He is coming here tomorrow morning in his official capacity as Secretary of the Cook County Popocratic committee, under the fostering care of Clarence Darrell, to stamp with his official seal and approval arrangements which already have been practically made whereby the Cook County Popocracy is to yield places on its county ticket this fall to the Populists, the consideration being the indorsement of Bryan by this convention, and, more than that, the indorsement of Altgeld in his candidacy for Governor, when the Populist State convention of Illinois is held later on in the game.

All Left to Burke.

The delegates now here from Illinois had two meetings today, without result, but after the last one the cat was let out of the bag, and the Cook County people said they would be willing to talk business as soon as Robert Burke, Esq., got here to talk with them. The country delegates from Illinois are also awaiting the arrival of one "Buck" Hinrichsen, Chairman of the Popocratic State committee, and chief lieutenant of Gov. Altgeld, who also is expected here tomorrow for the purpose of binding some bargains they are anxious to make regarding members of the Legislature.

How many places the Populists will demand of the Cook County Popocratic committee is not yet settled. They have a number of patriots in their ranks, each one of whom thinks he would make just as good a Coroner as "Jim" McHale, just as good a Recorder as "Sam" Chase, or just as good a State's-Attorney as "Jake" Kern. In support of these claims they urge that if the Popocrats are depending on the Populists for support in electing their ticket this fall, they must divide the spoils of office fairly with their new allies, and in the words of the immortal Sarah Gamp, "Whatever else you do Betsy drink fair."

Close of the Deal.

So it happens that Mr. Darrell, who is generally credited with engineering the deal, is to bring Secretary Burke here tomorrow to properly sign and deliver the deeds whereby it is agreed that the Populists shall be represented on the Popocratic ticket in Chicago this fall. Were the indorsement of Bryan the only thing at stake, Secretary Burke and his committee could easily refuse the bargain, or put the Populists off with fair promises. As has been said, Burke and his followers do not care much about Presidential candidates anyway, but the Populists have another and stronger string to their bow. Their proposition is not only to indorse Bryan here, but also to indorse Altgeld at their State convention, when it is held, and that is a horse of an entirely different color.

Altgeld is exceedingly anxious to get that indorsement. He is willing to give a good deal for it, and Altgeld is the virtual boss not only of the State, but of the Cook County Popocratic machine. If he says, as it is asserted here he has said, that room must be made on the Cook County ticket for Populistic candidates, there is nothing else for the Gahans, Burkes, and Brennans of Chicago to do but obey him. They may dislike the medicine, but they have to take it, and Altgeld will assure them it will do them good. It is hard, however, for these Popocratic statesmen from the First, Fifth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-ninth Wards to give up even a little of the promised spoils when the chance of getting them is so slight and the applicants so many that they should not be blamed for making a wry face over the matter.

Fusionists in the Legislature.

"Buck" Hinrichsen's mission here is similar in character to Burke's, but has to deal with different offices. The Populists think they should have a fair chance at the Legislature at Springfield this fall if they unite with the Popocrats on national issues and are the more eager to secure it because a United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer is to be elected in Illinois this year. It always is a nice thing to be a member of the Legislature, especially a more or less independent one, when a United States Senator is chosen, and there are any number of Populists in Illinois who consider themselves peculiarly well fitted for the job.

The proposition to be made to Mr. Hinrichsen is that in the various legislative districts throughout the State in which the Populists have heretofore shown any considerable strength Populists shall be nominated on the Popocratic legislative ticket according to the strength thus shown.

It also is proposed that Populists be nominated for Congress in the old Fithian and Williams districts.

Hinrichsen's Personal Scheme.

It is not known what answer Mr. Hinrichsen will be prepared to make to this proposition. Inasmuch, however, as the price the Populists are prepared to pay is not only the indorsement of Candidates Bryan and Altgeld, but the further indorsement of Mr. Hinrichsen himself in his desire to be a member of Congress from the Jacksonville District, it is a fair guess that Buck will be amenable to reason. He, like Altgeld, is extremely anxious to secure the Populists' indorsement, and also like Altgeld has never shown any hesitancy in sacrificing the interests of other people or of the party when his own were at stake.

It is possible that by such a trade and on account of the Popocratic gerrymander now existing in Illinois, whereby the Republicans must have over 25,000 majority to carry the Lower House of the Legislature that body may pass into the control of this unholy alliance. With the Republican hold-over Senators, however, it is not thought possible the Popocrats and Populists could secure enough votes to elect a United States Senator.



UNITED STATES SENATOR PEFFER OF KANSAS.

WAS JEFFERSON A POP?

"CYCLONE" DAVIS MAKES USE OF THE STATESMAN'S WORDS.

Texas Populist Ennunciates the Principles of the Party and Weaves In Expressions About Public Post-roads and Highways to Show That the Original Intention Was for the Government to Own the Railways and Telegraph.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—The following platform was prepared by "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, who is to present it to the convention. It has been submitted to the Executive committee, of which Mr. Davis is a member, and approved by it. The platform:

"We, the People's party of the United States, in convention assembled, proclaim the following as the paramount creeds and principles of our party and the pledges and promises upon which we ask the votes and coöperation of the American people. On page 3 of vol. 7 of Jefferson's works he says:

"'Our legislators are not sufficiently apprised of the rightful limits of their power over us. Their true office is to declare and enforce only our natural rights and duties and to take none of them from us. The idea is quite unfounded that on entering society we give up any natural rights.'

"The Declaration of American Independence, the corner-stone of our republic, proclaims the solemn truth, 'All men are created equal; they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights governments are instituted among them.' We therefore declare that life, liberty, and happiness are not secured when land monopolies by law hold millions of acres of land for speculative greed, while millions of industrious families are forced to live and die without homes. We declare that life, liberty, and happiness are not secured when highway monopolies by charter, grant, and vested privileges lay tribute and toll on American travel and traffic, limited only by the merciless greed of soulless corporations. We declare that life, liberty, and happiness are not secured when the government refuses to coin money for the people and prosecute the people as counterfeiters if they coin money for themselves, and then in the name of the law binds the homeless and moneyless millions for generations to come in serfdom and death by issuing bonds to borrow money.

"We declare that life, liberty, and happiness can be secured by a just system of land laws preventing land monopolies; a just system of highway laws, preventing highway monopoly; and a just system of money laws preventing money monopoly.

Ideas of Forefathers.

"Our patriotic fathers who framed the Constitution declared that it was framed and adopted:

"'In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' And we affirm that all laws passed and all policies adopted by our government must have for their object one or more of these results; otherwise they are void under the Constitution and contrary to the spirit of the republic.

"Standing devotedly by the foregoing principles as fundamental we declare:

"Our lawmakers in allowing aliens, corporations, and monopolies to absorb our lands by law have not 'established justice,' but injustice; have not promoted the general welfare and secured to us and our posterity blessings of liberty, but have produced homeless millions in distress and poverty where God gives 'dominion over the earth' has been taken from them by the law of the land.

"We declare that a few traffic associations and corporations own all our railways, holding a power to set the salaries of the officers of such corporations at five times of the salaries of the officers of the government which created them; scaled down the wages of the employés to starvation margins, issue bonds into multiplied millions of dollars at their own discretion, and override that provision of the Constitution which says: 'No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce to ports of one State over those of another,' and compel the South and West to pay millions annually in upholding the traffic centers and ports of the East; they break down every principle of republican government; tax us without representation, produce poverty, engender strife, and germinate strikes which destroy instead of 'insure domestic tranquility,' and to protect the rights of these corporations and adjust the differences between them and the people; they have filled our country with federal courts, over which the people have no jurisdiction and which in turn 'eke out the substance of the people,' all of which can be secured by government ownership of these highways.

All Sorts of Debts.

"When we find a fixed national, State, county, municipal, corporation, and mortgage debt overhanging our country of more than $500 per capita; and find our mints closed by law to the coinage of silver, which has been used as money for 3,000 years; and when the government refuses to issue paper money for the people and then charters banks which have no place in our Constitution, and which Jefferson said were more dangerous to the liberties of the people than standing armies, and give them control over the money of the country—we know that our lawmakers did not make this system to 'establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'

"Therefore we declare that no alien shall be allowed to own lands in our country without first becoming an American citizen.

"We declare that no corporation shall be allowed to own land except what is necessary for the legitimate purposes for which such corporation was created. Believing that the home is the basic source of the grandest civilization, we demand that some just system shall be established by which all land monopoly shall be speedily abolished and the lands sacredly preserved for homes for our people and their posterity.

"We point with pride to the fact that when John Jay, our first envoy, went to foreign countries his instructions, signed by George Washington, President, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, forbade him to make any treaties that would allow any foreigner to own soil in this country without first becoming an American citizen, and that when the Ohio company, the Mississippi company, the Wabash company, and other companies organized by Mr. Gergard and others asked for the right to own soil they were prohibited by our forefathers and the doctrine was announced that 'The soil should be sacredly held for homestead purposes.'

View It with Alarm.

"We view with alarm the fact that only about one-third of our families own homes; and yet the foreign and domestic corporations and monopolies hold by paper title and registered mortgage enough land under our flag to make more than twenty-two average States in this Union; and we call upon all lovers of home and liberty to join with us in remedying this evil. The right to construct, own, and regulate highways is a sovereign right, a right of government, and should never be delegated to citizens or corporations for private gain or speculation.



SENATOR STEWART OF NEVADA.

"Under the power in the Constitution declaring that Congress shall have power to establish postoffices and postroads it was intended that Congress should build postroads as well as postoffices wherever necessary; and under this clause of the Constitution we declare that Congress has the same right to build railroads to be used as postroads as to build a stone or marble building to be used as a postoffice.

"The same Constitution says 'Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States,' and 'that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce to the ports of one State over those of another.' Under these plain provisions of our Constitution we declare it to be the duty of the government to own and operate the railroads, telegraph, and telephone lines.

"We point with pride to the fact that this was the doctrine of Jefferson, Madison, and nearly all the patriots of the early history of this Nation, and that Jefferson in two messages to Congress and Madison in one message advocated the construction of roads and canals and the opening of waterways by the government. In 1813 Mr. Jefferson wrote a letter to John W. Epps on this subject, saying: 'The fondest wish of my heart ever was that the surplus revenues be continued by annual or biennial re-enactment and applied in time of peace to the improvement of our country by canals, roads, and other useful institutions.'



SENATOR ALLEN OF NEBRASKA.

"Recognizing the money question as the great question we declare that Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money. And this power cannot be delegated to corporations and individuals. This government has no power to emit bills of credit. Mr. Madison, who helped to draft the Constitution, tells us that when the instrument was being formed a clause giving Congress the power to emit bills of credit or redeemable paper money was voted down by a majority of 9 to 2. The Constitution says:

"'Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.'

Only Government Money.

"We therefore demand that Congress shall coin gold, silver, and paper into money, and shall regulate its value so as to make every dollar a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and give to each the same legal standard and function as money. We demand that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department and be made receivable for all debts public and private. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals.

"Thomas Jefferson tells us that when the Constitution was being framed a proposition to give Congress authority to charter banks was twice voted down; we therefore declare that Congress has no right to charter a bank.

"The Constitution says: 'No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in the payment of debts.'



J. HUGH McDOWELL.
[Sergeant-at-Arms Populist convention.]

"We therefore declare that a State having no power to emit bills cannot charter State banks with power to coin money.

"We repeat the words of Mr. Jefferson wherein he said: 'Interdict forever to both State and Nation the power to establish a paper bank.'

"The effort now being made by the gold power to convert all the vast debt that has been legislated upon us into a gold debt and fasten this system by charter contract to banks and with bonds running fifty years and to bind us by treaty compact with other nations under the guise of an international conference which permanently demonetize silver, make gold the only money to pay debts and bank bills the only money of circulation, must be averted or liberty and this republic will soon perish, and we call upon all patriotic citizens to join with us to prevent this impending crisis.

"We arraign the Republican party for having established the gold standard in this country and we arraign the Democratic party for maintaining it.

"We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver has resulted in the appreciation

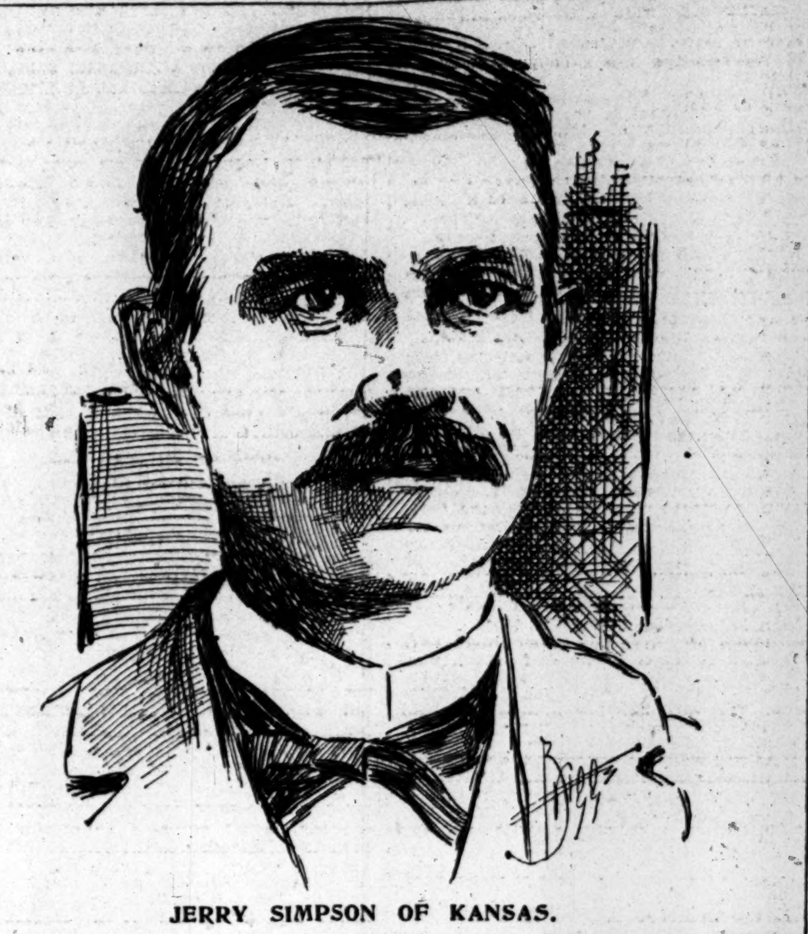
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TELLER OUT FOR BRYAN.

HE AND HIS ASSOCIATE EX-REPUBLICANS DECLARE THEMSELVES.

Issue a Manifesto Which Contains No Reference to the "Crime of '73," but Which Calls on All Men Who Are in Their Peculiar Predicament to Indorse the Free Trader Popocrat—They Say Silver Countries Are Prosperous.

Denver, Colo., July 20.—Senator Teller and six of his associates who left the National Republican convention this evening made public an address to the silver Republicans of the country, setting forth their views of the situation. The silver Republicans, Congressmen and Senators, have been in conference at Manitou for several days over this statement. In addition to those signing the address Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and Senator Cannon of Utah are declared to be in sympathy with it, although Senator Cannon was not present at the conference, owing to business engagements in Boston.



JERRY SIMPSON OF KANSAS.

The address is as follows:

"We deem it fitting that we, who have heretofore affiliated with the national Republican party, and who have rejected the financial plank of the platform adopted at St. Louis and refused to support the nominees of the convention, should state our position in the present campaign and give briefly our reasons in support thereof.

"When certain delegates to the National Republican convention repudiated the financial plank of the platform and withdrew from the convention, we determined that we would give our support to such candidates as should appear most willing and capable of aiding in the restoration of silver to its rightful place as standard money.

"The Democratic party in its Chicago convention has taken a position in its platform so pronouncedly favorable to silver and has nominated candidates of such unusual, unquestionable convictions in favor of the bimetallic policy, and of such high personal character, that we have determined to give them our support. We support such candidates because they represent the great principal of bimetallism, which we believe to be the cause of humanity and civilization and the paramount question now before the American people.

Will Fight for Bryan.

"We therefore announce that we shall by voice and vote support Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice-President, and we appeal to all citizens, and especially to Republicans who feel as we do, that gold monometallism would be of lasting injury to the country, to act with us in securing their election.

"The Democrats who believe in the gold standard are announcing their intention to support McKinley or proposing to put a third candidate in the field for the avowed purpose of aiding Mr. McKinley's election. A great number of leading and influential Democratic journals have declared that they will support the Republican nominees. It is evident that there is to be a union of forces on the part of the advocates and supporters of the gold standard to elect Mr. McKinley and a Congress favorable to him, which will support the financial policy outlined in the Republican platform.

"To those who believe in bimetallism, which means the equal treatment of both gold and silver at the mints of the Nation, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to unite all the silver forces, and to oppose with all our might the candidates representing the policy which we believe is fraught with disaster to the Nation and ruin to the people.

"Gold monometallism means the shifting to gold alone as primary money of all the burdens of commerce and credit formerly borne by gold and silver, and as the world's stock of these metals always has been about equal in amount, it means the doubling of the burden on gold. Doubling the burden on gold means doubling the demand for the same, and doubling the demand of necessity doubles the value thereof. This gradual shifting to gold of all the burdens of both gold and silver has caused a gradual and steady increase in the value of every dollar redeemable in gold, and hence a gradual and steady decline in the value of every commodity that is measured by that dollar.

Censure Maj. McKinley.

"The Republicans and supporters of Mr. McKinley consented to the insertion in the St. Louis platform of the gold standard declaration thinly veneered by a declaration for bimetallism 'when the leading commercial nations of the world should consent,' but until that consent was secured the gold standard must be maintained. It is well known that this consent cannot be secured from Great Britain, and that such declaration for bimetallism means nothing with this limitation on it. Mr. McKinley consented to the declaration for the gold standard in the platform, and in his recent speeches has accepted it, and has become the advocate thereof. He has shown by his speeches heretofore made that he understood the danger of the gold standard and the distress which would be inflicted on the American people by its adoption, and yet he pledges the people to support and maintain that system, and fasten on them all the evils of the financial system which he has heretofore repudiated, if they will make him President.

"Whatever may have been his attitude on the money question in the past, he must inevitably hereafter support the same financial system that the present Democratic administration has, and, if elected, must continue the policy of Mr. Cleveland in the sale of bonds in time of peace. With the election of Mr. McKinley we may look for a continued increase of the public debt and the sale of bonds to maintain the gold standard.

"That the condition of the country is not satisfactory all admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair and proper compensation for their labor, whether in field, factory, or mine; enterprise has ceased; values are constantly declining; labor is unemployed; discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of this country, and no reason can be found for such an unhappy condition save in a vicious monetary system.

Another Broad Statement.

"Those who profess to deplore the present financial condition and oppose the free coinage of silver are divided in opinion as to the cause of the present condition. Some declare that it is because we have too much tariff, others that we have not enough, while the fact exists that every gold standard country in the world, whether it has a high or a low tariff, is now and has been during recent years in the throes of a financial panic; and every silver standard country, compared with its former condition, is enjoying an industrial development and degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in its history.

"While thus differing in opinion, they unite in asserting that the gold standard must be maintained until foreign countries shall signify their willingness that the American people shall exercise the rights of free men and create a financial system of their own. If we overlook the humiliation and degradation we must feel on account of such a declaration of financial dependency, we may well inquire when the consent of the leading commercial nations will be obtained.

"No one who has read the proceedings of the three international monetary conferences that already have been held, or who examined the practical propositions presented at those conferences, can for a moment believe that any international bimetallic agreement can ever be made with the consent of all the leading commercial nations of the world.

"Then will Great Britain, controlled as it is and ever will be by the creditor classes who collect vast sums of money for interest due it and its citizens, who buy of us annually many more millions than it sells to us, and whose interest it is to make the pound sterling purchase as much of our products as possible, consent that we shall be financially independent, as we are supposed to be politically independent.

"When did the creditor classes of Great Britain ever give up or in any way yield an advantage such as they now possess through the maintenance of the gold standard?

"There is no hope for international bimetallism until the United States shall establish bimetallism for itself, and when that is done international bimetallism may be secured without the consent of Great Britain. The United States on other subjects of legislation acts independently of any other nation on earth. By what process of reasoning is its right, authority, or ability to legislate upon this, the most important subject with which it has to deal, questioned or denied?

"With a nation equal in wealth and power to one-fourth of the world it is cowardly to say that we must ask the permission of Great Britain to establish and maintain a financial policy of our own. Believing as we do that a return to the monetary system especially recognized in the Constitution and completely provided for by law from 1792 to 1873 affords the only ground of hope for the betterment of the distressed condition of all the classes except those who live by the increment that money loaned gives to those who loan it, we appeal to all classes to rally to the support of the only candidate whose success indicates any hope of relief.

"Let the merchant and business-man whose dwindling and lessened profits have, despite his care and economy, brought him face to face with prospective bankruptcy and ruin; the professional man, whose best efforts scarcely afford him compensation for his labor alone; the farmer, the continually falling prices of whose products have left him no returns for capital invested and work performed; and last, but not least, let the grand army of laboring-men, so-called, the artisan, the mechanic, the miner, and every one who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread, look about him and observe the great number of those who seek vainly for a chance to work—upon the great army of enforced idlers—and one and all resolve to try, not an experiment (for bimetallism is not an experiment), but rather a return to a policy that, throughout the vicissitudes of our Nation's infancy, through the internecine struggle of its manhood, kept us a great, free, and prosperous Nation, in which labor was not only respected and employed but was so compensated that want and distress such as now weigh upon us was unknown.

"Return of Prosperity."

"Let the lesson of poverty, too recent and too plain to be gainsaid or denied, be heeded, and let there be no fear that a system that so wonderfully protected labor, developed business enterprises, and secured to the Nation a contented and prosperous people in the past will do aught but bring to us a return of like prosperity, the predictions of disaster of our opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In Mr. Bryan the Chicago convention placed at the head of its ticket a man of exceptional ability and of high character.

"No man of his age was better known throughout the United States than he. A member of Congress for four years, he commanded the admiration and respect of all his associates in that body as a scholarly student and profound thinker. No man had ever assailed his character or in any way questioned his integrity or moral worth.

"His character is a fit example for the young men of this country. He has shown in all his public utterances that he loves his country and his countrymen and that he sympathizes with them in their distress. He has shown that he believed the financial system which makes gold the standard of values was in a great degree productive of the depression and financial distress prevalent throughout the land; that the condition now existing will continue while the present monetary system lasts, and that he would fain return to the use of both gold and silver as they were used prior to 1873, and he has proposed such a change of the financial system by the usual, constitutional methods.

"Such was the character and such the political opinions of the candidate known to his countrymen, who, by their representatives in convention, selected from every State in the Union, put him in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people.

"This is a critical period in our national history. Our industrial and financial independence of other nations and peoples is involved in this campaign, and we firmly believe there will be no return of prosperity until we shall have changed our financial system so as to restore the bimetallic system established by our fathers of the republic; and so believing, we urge all friends of gold and silver as standard money and the opponents of a single gold standard to give to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall their hearty support.

"In advising this course we do not consider it necessary that they shall abandon or surrender their political views on other questions.

"Profoundly impressed with the importance of the issues of this campaign for ourselves and our associates, we respectfully submit the foregoing to the candid consideration of the American people.

"Manitou, Colo., July 20, 1896.

"H. M. Teller,
"Fred T. Dubois,
"Lee Mantle,
"Charles S. Hartman,
"Edgar Wilson,
"John F. Shafroth,
"A. M. Stevenson,
"Committee."

Fight Opens in Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., July 20.—[Special.]—A meeting of the State Executive committee and about twenty-five leading Republicans of the State, including candidates for Governor, United States Senator, and Congressmen, met this afternoon for the purpose of formulating plans for the campaign in Kansas. Cyrus Leland, member of the National Executive committee, was present. It is proposed to open headquarters at once and make an aggressive fight against the free silver force

START THE THIRD TICKET

HONEST MONEY DEMOCRATS CALL THE CONFERENCE.

Executive Committee Summons Leaders from a Dozen States to Issue the Final Call for a National Convention to Be Held in August—Movement Is Heartily Indorsed by Prominent Men from All Sections of the Country.

The honest money Democratic Executive committee has made arrangements for a conference of gold Democrats in Chicago within the next seven days for the purpose of preparing a call for a Democratic national convention some time in August.

At the conference there will be represented at least a dozen of the Western, Central, and Southern States that have signified their approval of the third ticket movement. Some of these States have acted in response to the manifesto issued by the honest money Democracy last week, while others, like Illinois and Texas, have declared for a third ticket independent of any other State.

From letters received by the Executive committee here it is considered certain that the following States will be represented:

Illinois,	Indiana,	Missouri,
Wisconsin,	Kentucky,	Texas,
Tennessee,	Michigan,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Nebraska,	Iowa.
North Carolina,	Louisiana,	

There will be a convention and a gold Democratic ticket nominated early in August if the present plans of the Illinois Executive committee are carried out. At a meeting held at the Palmer House last night the final steps for the conference were taken. The responses and communications from the gold leaders in the Democratic ranks of the States mentioned were of such an encouraging character there was no hesitancy in saying that the convention was as good as assured.

Purpose of the Conference.

The conference will devote its time to discussing the prospects for organization and the call for the convention. The call will specify the time and place of holding the convention, and will provide for the selection of the delegates. From present indications the convention will be held in Chicago. The time will be somewhere near the 18th of August.

In coming to the decision the committee paid no attention to the Eastern States, as it was understood the New England and Middle States desired the movement to have its origin in the West, where the heaviest fighting was to take place, and where the third ticket was expected to do the most good.

A number of gold leaders were confident the majority of the Democrats in the ranks would be whipped into line for Bryan and the Popocratic ticket before November unless another ticket is put up. They said the gold men who would support McKinley represented probably one-tenth of the party vote, and the remaining nine-tenths would vote for Bryan before they would for a Republican candidate.

Indorsed by Leaders.

This view of the situation was indorsed by Franklin MacVeagh, Adolph Kraus, Thomas A. Moran, John M. Palmer, J. H. Eckels, John P. Hopkins, Ben T. Cable, Charles E. Ewing, and a score of leaders in Illinois. From the nature of the communications received by the committee it was understood the leaders in the States mentioned were of the same opinion. Mr. Ewing said last night the letters were of a most encouraging character and there was practically no doubt now of there being another convention as soon as the preliminaries could be arranged.

In addition to preparing for the conference the Executive committee discussed the State organization. It was reported that several counties had already taken steps to place a gold ticket in the field. Others were awaiting the action of the State organization and were ready at a moment's notice to call a county convention and nominate a county ticket.

Arrangements were made to assist several counties in their organization throughout Illinois. The State is to be completely covered with gold Democratic organizations and a fight is to be made in each county for all it is worth. The committee would not make public its plans for State work, but gave out the information that each county would be taken care of as it was reached.

Organization in Chicago Perfect.

In Chicago the organization is in perfect working order, and each ward has its club and committees. The work has so far advanced that the delegates to the proposed convention have been selected and are ready to help name an honest money Democratic ticket. The county ticket has already been placed in nomination.

From other States it is learned by the committee the work is progressing favorably, although not so far as to name tickets and delegates. In Wisconsin the regular State organization is favorable to this move. In addition, Senator Vilas, Gen. Bragg, and some of the other leaders who were delegates to the recent Popocratic convention have already taken the initiative.

In Texas the honest money Democrats have a State organization, and are ready to select delegates to a national convention. The work of organization has been going on quietly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana for the last ten days. Indiana will also be prepared when the time comes to respond with a strong delegation.

Michigan occupies the same position as Wisconsin. It was the regular State organization over there that sent delegates to Chicago two weeks ago. It will be remembered that the silverites threw a portion of this delegation out of the convention and seated men in their places who had not been selected by any organization. They unseated enough of them to put the State, under the unit rule, in the silver column.

One member of the committee said last night:

"I have not the least doubt of there being another convention. It is entirely and unquestionably the best thing the sound money Democrats can do to serve the country and at the same time save the party. Whatever we may say as Democrats we shall say first for the country and afterwards for the party.

"But we believe the preservation of the Democratic party on its own foundation and as one of the great parties of the country is a high and controlling duty. And this is the best way to defeat Bryan and his free silver Populist folllowers—which must also be the end and aim of all sound money men."

Demand Is General.

After the meeting Henry S. Robbins discussed the work, saying:

"The Executive committee met tonight primarily for the purpose of looking over the responses to the manifesto issued several days ago, and incidentally to discuss the details brought out by the call; also to discuss and come to an understanding of the feeling of the committee relative to the placing of a third or Democratic gold ticket in the field."

"What was the feeling in that direction?"

"A demand for a third ticket. It is so unanimous it was plain to us the third ticket proposition needed nothing in the way of help save crystallization by State organization. We found that it was decidedly the condition in Illinois, and an organization will be commenced in this State at an early day. There is to be a conference with the representatives of other States within this week looking to the same action in other States. The meeting will probably be held in this city.

"Another matter that was looked after and provided for was organization in Illinois counties where organization has not yet been effected."

"What was the tenor of reports from lower Illinois counties?"

"That there were great numbers of Democrats throughout them all who have already stated their determination not to vote for Bryan and Sewall, and who are strongly in favor of a third ticket."

'VARSITY POPOCRATS IN A CLUB.

They Organize and Take a Motto from Bryan's Speech.

The student members of the University of Chicago, who believe in William J. Bryan and the platform of the recent Chicago convention, will organize a Bryan club today. A quiet canvass of the university has been taken during the last week and nearly all of the believers in free silver have expressed their willingness to join such an organization.

The motto of the club will be: "Thou Shall Not Crucify Humanity Upon a Cross of Gold," taken from Bryan's speech. The new club purposes to do regular campaign work during the fall.

The gold and silver men in the university will hold caucuses this afternoon to choose representatives for the coming "Gold vs. Silver" debate. James P. Whyte has been selected as Chairman of the silver meeting and Roy Garner will preside over the gold forces.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash av.

FEED TAFFY TO BRYAN.

COLORADO POPULIST DELEGATION PLEDGES HIM SUPPORT.

Spend a Few Hours at Lincoln and Make Speeches, Lauding the Popocrat Candidate to the Skies—"Boy Orator" Is Pleased and Delivers an Oration in Reply—Colorado Bimetallists Have a Badge Which They Have Copyrighted.

Lincoln, Neb., July 20.—[Special.]—Delegates from Colorado to the bimetallic convention have come to Lincoln, have promised William J. Bryan all the way from 90 to 99 9-10 of the popular vote, have told him how much they admire him, have heard him give anew his adhesion to the cause of unlimited coinage of silver, and have gone on their way to St. Louis rejoicing. All this happened at the Bryan headquarters in the Lincoln Hotel this afternoon.

Mr. Bryan, after a morning spent with his correspondence, came down to the hotel at noon, was shown for the first time to the suite of rooms set apart for his personal headquarters, and fortified himself with one of Host Humphrey's midday dinners for his meeting with the bimetallists. This was well, for a large percentage of the bimetallists were loaded with speeches. They came in at 1:10 o'clock—about forty of them—and had until 3:30 to spend with the candidate they expect to indorse.

I. N. Stevens of Denver, Chairman of the State committee of the National Bimetallic League, introduced all his colleagues to Mr. Bryan in the pink parlor of the hotel, and after that ceremony was performed rounded them up in front of the boy orator and got down to business. He said the silver delegates wished to pay their respects to Mr. Bryan, not as a candidate of a party but of the people in this struggle.

Not for Selfish Reasons.

He declared the people of Colorado were not for free silver for selfish reasons, as their State produced more gold than silver and, according to the arguments of gold standard men, would profit most by a single standard. He told the candidate he would get 90 per cent of the vote of Colorado and was applauded by the delegation. He promised him 99 per cent of the vote of the women of the State, who are peculiarly discriminating in their judgment of men, and scored a still greater hit. He concluded with:

"We would have supported any man on the Chicago platform, but we say, without regard to the platform we take great pleasure in assuring you of our support because of your great personal worth."

Then he introduced James H. Brown, Chairman of the State delegation, who had scored a march on his fellows by writing out a speech on the train full of high-sounding praise of silver and of Bryan. He proceeded to read it, but had an inattentive listener at first. Mr. Bryan did not want to disappoint the delegation, and interrupted the address to ask:

"How long will you be here?"

"We leave at 3:30 o'clock."

"Then I will send for Mrs. Bryan, so she can have the privilege of meeting you."

Finishes the Speech and Bryan.

Mr. Brown then finished his high-flown speech and Mr. Bryan in listening to it. The half-dozen efforts which followed it showed that if indifferent to hostile criticism, as he claims, Bryan is not indifferent to honeyed words of praise. He stood with his head on one side, his hands clasped before him and a smile on his face which indicated pleasure and also some embarrassment at the magnificence of praise.

Mr. Stevens then introduced as a warm admirer of Mr. Bryan a delegate who upset the program by positively refusing to talk. The situation was not improved by the remarks of another delegate.

"Well, he can't talk; he's too full."

Prof. R. O. Old of Georgetown filled the gap by saying: "We in my county, way up in the mountains, are all for Bryan, whether Republicans, Democrats, or Populists, because we believe you will help the silver cause, and because of the purity of your character. We believe you to be a pure, moral, noble man. We are not only 90 per cent in your favor, but 999 per cent, because we have about 1,000 voters, and only know of one man who will vote for McKinley."

J. T. Conforth of Denver was both sentimental and pathetic. He had left the Democratic party thinking it a party of the past, but in Bryan he had great hopes. He almost wept in describing the intentions of the Japanese to make silver watches for 20 cents, control the trade of the Pacific and drive the United States out of business unless Bryan secured the unlimited coinage of silver.

Likes Bryan's Physique.

J. M. Hogg of Telluride said he was from the second largest gold camp in the country, but all there were for silver, and complimented the candidate on his strong physique, which he would need in the campaign, as well as his strong mind.

Senator David Boyd of Greeley said some nice things to Mr. Bryan, and Judge J. W. Johnson of Aspen got confidential and said:

"You and I know this is a contest between those who are producers, by labor or business, and those who live by loaning money. When, perhaps, by an inspiration from on high you caught that principle and flashed it forth in the flame of your eloquence, you caught the convention, and so will it flash from State to State, from house to house, from shop to shop, and will green and fructify this great country."

"That was hot stuff," murmured a local Bryan partisan in the crowd, but Mrs. Howard T. Stanbury of the Rocky Mountain News, one of the three women delegates, did quite as well in assuring Mr. Bryan—

"Once more we will have a Lincoln Republican, a Jefferson Democrat, a true Populist, elected President of this great country."

Mr. Bryan was not overcome by these and other compliments, but hastily inquired as Mrs. Stanbury concluded: "Am I entitled to the closing speech?"

Bryan Makes Reply.

He was assured that he was and proceeded to make it.

Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I desire to thank you for your very kind greeting. The interest which I have taken in the money question is not due to the fact that we are producing silver in this country, nor do I believe that those of you who are here today would have different opinions on the subject if you lived in States which did not produce silver. I have said time and again that I would be in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 if we did not produce one ounce of silver in the United States. It is not because we produce either silver or gold, but because we are in need of both, that I am in favor of the restoration of bimetallism.

"I appreciate the fact that in your State and in some of the other States of the West ladies as well as gentlemen are permitted to vote. I also note what a difference of opinion on that subject has manifested itself in various places—some granting, some refusing suffrage. That the women of Colorado have declared themselves in favor of my candidacy is gratifying. I agree to the truth of the old saying that woman is the conscience of the human race. Woman is a great controlling influence in the civilization of the world, and any man may well be comforted to know that she lends him her support whether she can vote or not.

"In so far as you have expressed yourselves in terms of personal compliment to me, while I cannot be indifferent to your kind words, we all know that this campaign is not going to be conducted on personal lines. I believe that our opponents are men of pure lives and upright character. It is not a contest between men. It is a contest between great principles, and if Mr. Sewall and I should be elected it will not be considered a declaration of the people that we are personally more meritorious than our opponents. It will simply mean that the voters of the United States believe that our policies are better for the United States than those of our opponents, especially on the one great question that towers above and overshadows all the others—the money question—and that we represent an American system of finance for the American people, while our opponents would have this government run on the European plan and our financial system dictated by those who are hostile to our interests.

As the echoes of oratory died away Mrs. Bryan came in and met the members of the delegation, and Mr. Bryan talked with the leaders until train time about the work to be done in St. Louis. No secret conferences were held. The Colorado bimetallists are as fervent in the support of the free and unlimited coinage of silver as apostles in advocating a creed for which they would lay down their lives. They recognize no argument against this debt repudiation.

The Colorado bimetallists wear a badge they think enough of to have part of it copyrighted. It is a blue silk ribbon hanging from a bar made of an arrow and bearing the letters:

"$ or 16 to 1."

The lettering on the badge printed in silver begins:

"Colorado 16 to 1, means"—and here comes the sentence they are so proud of they copyright it, printed in a silver circle—"16 gold dollars same weight as 1 silver dollar."

The delegates from Colorado think that explains and settles the silver question. The rest of the badge reads "National silver convention, St. Louis, July 22, 1896," with a silver tassel on the end.

Bryan Issues a Letter.

Each day the pile of letters at the home of William J. Bryan increases in size. Instead of catching up with his correspondents the Democratic Presidential candidate gets farther behind. More letters come in each day than he, his wife, and his secretary can open and read.

In order to let the people who have written to him know the condition of affairs Mr. Bryan today gave out the following signed statement:

"Lincoln, Neb., July 20, 1895.—To the Public: My daily mail has grown so large that I find it impossible to read all letters received and still more impossible to reply at length to each. Those who are interested in the success of our cause will appreciate the situation and pardon me for making the following suggestions:

First—As time will not permit a full discussion of political questions in so large a number of private letters, I shall, in order to avoid discrimination, reserve all such discussions for public occasions.

"Second—All offers of services and suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign should be made to the National Committeemen representing the various States and Territories.

"All requests for campaign literature should be addressed to the Secretary of the National committee at committee headquarters as soon as headquarters are opened.

"If friends will be kind enough to observe the above suggestions I shall be able to devote my time more fully to the work of the campaign. W. J. BRYAN."

Too Much Bryan in the Church.

A schism is threatened in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bryan has invited an old friend, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Jacksonville, Ill., to visit him next Sunday and some of the trustees of the church have invited him to conduct the services. Two of the trustees are opposing the idea. There was a little too much Bryan in the sermon last Sunday to suit them, and one of them is said to have declared with much vigor: "We have had enough of this spectacular business and I don't propose to have any more of it if it can be helped."

It can hardly be helped, however, as most of the board of trustees and of the congregation are strong partisans of the candidate.

Gov. Silas Holcomb, the Populist Executive of the State, started for St. Louis this afternoon to take part in the fight for Bryan at the convention. He visited Bryan last night and this morning to talk over the situation, and will practically be the candidate's personal representative in the field.

Although Mr. Bryan has been billed again and again to make a series of speeches all over the country from the tailboard of a railroad train, he has made no definite plans, and, although his inclination would doubtless be to make as many speeches as the length of time before election would permit, he will wait the action of the Executive committee before coming to any decision.

The feature of the day at the Bryan home was the receipt of a forty-five-pound watermelon from W. J. Miller of Atlanta, Ga., who sent its mate to Maj. McKinley.

TAMMANY HALL SPEAKS FOR BRYAN.

District Leaders Ignore Hill and Arrange for a Ratification.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—The Tammany Hall district leaders held a secret meeting in John C. Sheehan's office at 2 o'clock this afternoon and practically decided to proceed without delay with arrangements for a Bryan ratification meeting and to ignore the request made by Senator Hill, through J. W. Hinckley, Chairman of the Democratic State committee, for delay until the meeting of the State convention. A meeting of the Executive committee will be held on Thursday, at which the details of the ratification meeting will be arranged.

After the conference of the district leaders John C. Sheehan said:

"There has been plenty of time since the Chicago convention for the district leaders to learn the sentiments of the organizations in their districts, and a majority of them report today that the Democratic voters want to ratify the nominations of Bryan and Sewall without further delay."

This course places Tammany Hall in direct antagonism to Senator Hill and the State machine, which had decided to do nothing till September. When Mr. Sheehan's attention was called to this he repeated that he could see no reason for waiting in accordance with Mr. Hinckley's request, and he added that Tammany Hall would be obeying the will of the people by acting at once.

NEBRASKA PAPER BOLTS BRYAN.

Democratic Organ in the Popocrat's State Supports McKinley.

Lincoln, Neb., July 20.—[Special.]—The Butte Gazette, a Democratic paper published in Northwestern Nebraska, has bolted the ticket, which is a good indication that its Democratic readers in that section have not got the fever for the unlimited coinage of silver. In the last issue of the paper the ticket "McKinley and Hobart" appears at the head of the editorial page, and the attitude of the paper is given as follows:

"We have waited patiently for the action of the Chicago convention. We have been long suffering and have hoped for the best, but the action of the Chicago convention is not Democratic. We are reluctantly compelled, in the interest of true Democracy and of the country, to use our influence with our readers against the Chicago ticket and urge them to support McKinley and Hobart."

MAINE DEMOCRATS ARE DISGUSTED.

If a New Convention Is Called Gold Men Will Ignore It.

Portland, Me., July 20.—[Special.]—A conference of State committee members and party leaders will be held at Augusta tomorrow night. The belief is predominant that the conference will only add fuel to the flames of discord and that a new convention will be called.

A prominent Portland Democrat who has the confidence of the Gubernatorial candidates says that if a new convention is called the gold standard advocates will stay away and let the conduct of the campaign go by default into the hands of the silverites.

He also declares that Candidate Winslow will make haste to withdraw if the silver element of the party gives evidence of getting control of things in the State.

SOUND MONEY CANDIDATES QUIT.

Kentucky Democrats Purpose to Remain Away from the Polls.

Frankfort, Ky., July 20.—[Special.]—Pryor J. Foree, Democratic sound money candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, will withdraw next week and leave a walkover for John B. Thompson, the free silver candidate.

W. Larue Thomas, sound money Democrat in the Ninth District, will also withdraw in a few days. These withdrawals are said to be part of the plan of the gold Democrats to have no Congressional nominees of their faction in the State, in order that there may be no excuse for them going to the polls in November.

OPPOSITION IN BRYAN'S STATE.

Sound Money Democrats Decide to Fight the Ticket.

Omaha, Neb., July 20.—The sound money wing of the Democratic party in Nebraska will not support Bryan and free silver. This is definitely decided upon. Just what form their opposition will take, according to Euclid Martin, the recognized leader among them, is as yet undecided. Mr. Martin thinks the West will start the revolt.

Sewall's Partner Rejects the Nominee.

Sheyboygan, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—D. Littlefield, a farmer, of Plymouth, this county, is a business partner of the Popocratic Vice-Presidential nominee, Mr. Sewall of Maine, in one of the large boats which make up Mr. Sewall's fleet. Mr. Littlefield, however, will not vote for Mr. Sewall. He thinks the latter is overdoing things when he runs on an anarchistic platform.

World's First Love Letter.

The oldest love letter in the world is in the British Museum. It is a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian Princess, and it was made 3,500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick, and is therefore not only the oldest but the most substantial love letter in existence.

BRYAN AND HIS RECORD.

POPOCRATIC NOMINEE SUCCESSFUL ONLY AS A TALKER.

His Career Has Been One of Shifting and Trimming and Is Unmarked by Evidence of High Genius or Ability—A Glib Tongue Takes the Place of Sound Reasoning—His Course as Editor and Politician Strangely Inconsistent—Failings Pointed Out.

Omaha, Neb., July 20.—[Special.]—Careful and impartial investigation of the personal, political, and professional record of William Jennings Bryan will convince any one that he is not qualified to become President of the United States.

His record is one easy to arrive at, as it is short and significant. First of all, it must be understood that Mr. Bryan's personal character is not in question. His private life, so far as any one can discover, is beyond reproach. His life as it concerns his fellow-men is full of warning for the people who have been asked to trust him with the highest office they have to give, for his predominant characteristics are weakness, superficiality, and a total lack of perception of abstract right and wrong in politics.

Mr. Bryan in his relations with other men has been a lawyer, a politician, and an editor. In no one of these has he attained a pronounced success. Born in Illinois, educated at an Illinois college, and admitted to the bar, he had but little practice when he moved to Nebraska. Of his legal work in Lincoln, those who know him do not speak highly. Lawyers who were interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent say that Bryan would never have made a lawyer. He was, they say, neither a student nor a logician. He seemed unable to apply the principles of the profession to the case under consideration. Gifted beyond most men as an orator, possessing the faculty of dressing up in attractive form the work of others, he was still deficient in original work, and at the close of some exquisitely rounded period was frequently upset by the fact that he had misunderstood or misdirected the evidence.

Sized Up by a Friend.

"Had it been possible for Bryan to talk to a jury without having to meet the arguments of the lawyer on the other side," said one of his professional associates, "he would have made a name for himself as a great jury lawyer. Unfortunately, a lawyer has to deal with evidence, which is reduced to writing. Hence it was that Bryan frequently worked up a jury successfully by an impassioned and telling appeal to their prejudices, only to lose his case because the lawyer on the other side would overwhelm him with some bit of evidence whose significance he had entirely neglected. As an advocate before the people, where the facts are seldom agreed upon, and where collateral incidents are not barred out, Bryan is great, but as a lawyer he is not worth considering, as he probably never could rise even to comfortable mediocrity at the bar."

Harsh though this opinion may seem, it is borne out by the record. Eight years ago, when only 28 years old, and when most young men in the law are still studying assiduously, W. J. Bryan had begun to dip into politics. Talking to a free and easy audience, where there was no Judge on the bench to keep him down to the evidence, was more congenial work than the law.

Although he was earning but a bare livelihood, and although he had not been in Nebraska long enough to entitle him to consideration, he drifted more and more into politics, and was frequently heard at smaller meetings of Democrats. In 1890 his peculiar gift of oratory won him the nomination for Congress. He "took" from the start, and when he met Connell on the stump made it so lively for the latter that the joint debate was abandoned. Tricksy but eloquent, manifestly lacking in solid information of public issues, the "Boy Orator of the Platte" won his way into Congress by his tongue and not his brains. He was not posted on the tariff, and his speeches show this. He had, however, learned to talk glibly of the "robber barons of the East," the "protection, which builds up the classes and impoverishes the masses," and similar stock phrases which may be found in the Congressional speeches of Democratic orators for the last quarter of a century.

Tricks Non-Thinking People.

The people, however, drank their glass of foaming froth and thought it was beer. It was in this campaign, apparently, that the young orator learned a dangerous trick which he has never forgotten. He discovered that men could be swayed by passion and prejudice much more easily than by reason. He has never forgotten this lesson, and a perusal of W. J. Bryan's speeches for the last six years and his editorials and addresses for two years back show that he is ready to profit personally by the evil thoughts of others. Personally pure, he has been ready to pander in politics to those who lived unworthy lives. Being an orator and not a statesman, he was not afraid to array class against class, section against section. Early in his political life he sought to make capital by setting the West against the East. He knew better, and yet he did it again and again. Living in Nebraska, a beautiful prairie State, rapidly being developed by Eastern capital, he did not hesitate to denounce the East as a section of money lenders. It was popular, and he did not hesitate to arouse the passions which some day may be hard to still. So, too, on the silver question, and he did not hesitate to denounce all who differed with him as oppressors of the people.

Because David B. Hill, the splendid lawyer and experienced public man, believed that free silver would be bad for the country, David B. Hill, notoriously a poor man, and the head of the Tammany Society, made up of the masses, if ever a society was, was promptly denounced as one of the "robber barons of the East."

Consumed by Intolerant Zeal.

William McKinley, good lawyer, as pure in life as ever was the young Nebraskan, head of the great Committee on Ways and Means, of which Bryan was glad to be at the tail; poor as a church mouse, but paying all his obligations dollar for dollar, was denounced in turn as the unscrupulous agent of Eastern manufacturers. Nothing outside of Nebraska escaped the intolerant zeal of the young reformer. As a "denouncer" he was in his element. He denounced the railroads, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Republicans on general principles, the protectionists, the bankers, the foreigners who come here to take the bread out of American farmers' mouths—all were bad, and all were conspiring to rob and enslave the people.

But it was all wholesale. Bryan never would come down to details. He denounced the sugar trust, but he voted for a tariff bill constructed by the agents of that trust. He denounced the manufacturers of barbed wire, yet he reported a bill from his committee putting a heavy duty on barbed wire, and he supported that bill on the floor of the House. He denounced the bounty to the Louisiana sugar growers, but was discreetly silent when the Nebraska beet sugar men were given consideration in the following session. He denounced the railroads during the campaigns and praised them during off months. He denounced Thurston in 1894 because he was the lawyer for the Union Pacific railroad—a position much beyond Bryan's professional attainments—and yet this is what he said in his paper June 3, 1895, when there was no election in sight:

"It is safe to assert that during the five or six years that it has been under the present management the Union Pacific has been the most popular with the people along the route of any of the transcontinental roads. And that in spite of the fact that it has been handicapped by debts incurred and disadvantageous contracts made and non-paying branches built by its previous administration. If the people have had, in the vernacular of Chicago, 'no kick coming,' neither have the stockholders had one against the present management. This management is in policy and in personnel practically identical with the management of President Clark and General Manager Dickinson and some of their subordinates, brought back from other roads to so conduct the Union Pacific that its earning capacity developed marvelously, and promised, until the panic of 1893 struck the West, to solve the Union Pacific debt question."

It may be interesting to note that at that time THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was demanding the readjustment of the affairs of the Union Pacific, and was roundly denounced by Mr. Bryan's paper for so doing.

Shifts to Push Himself.

A complete survey of Mr. Bryan's political career shows that he is wholly lacking in steadfastness to principles or to friends. Free trade was his chief war cry until the election of 1894, when he was beaten out of his boots in his campaign for the Senatorship. Thereafter he dropped free trade and took up free silver. He has been ready to trade with anybody at any time, and in the political bed of William Jennings Bryan have been found strange bedfellows. He denounced the gold Democrats who left the Democratic convention in 1894 as "bolters," but in his declaration of his candidacy for the Senatorship there is a plank denouncing the dictation of party caucuses. He supported a Populist for Governor, and sold out two columns of his paper against the third party candidate. He trained with the Catholic element in the early summer of 1895, and in the fall supported the entire A. P. A. ticket from top to bottom, and talked in this fashion of the Democratic candidate Oct. 17, 1895:

"The less said about Mr. Brown's record the more appropriate it will be. As a private citizen he has never been anything but a 'barnacle on Omaha's ship of progress.' He has means, but no enterprise. He is a prominent citizen by years of residence, but has never shown the least public spirit. He is a relic of the past and not much of a relic at that. In public life he must have had some sort of a record years ago when Omaha was a village, but his only recent record was a conspirator against law, a defier of authority, and a usurper of office. Incidentally he showed himself the tool of the political boss who resurrected him from the political dead to make him a Police Commissioner.

"Democrats have no use for Brown—he has knifed too many Democratic tickets.

"Citizens have no use for Brown, because as a citizen he has never done anything to promote the city's development. He is neither a business-man with business nor a professional man with a practice, nor a builder of houses, nor an employer of labor. He is simply nothing and has been for years. He belongs to the village era of Omaha's history."

Neither Principles Nor Men Hold Him.

This sounds funny when one remembers that Mr. Bryan himself is "neither a business-man with business nor a professional man with a practice, nor a builder of houses, nor an employer of labor," but stranger than this is the fact that this same Brown only a few months after was chosen one of the silver delegates to Chicago, and chosen at the dictation of Bryan himself. It only goes to show the truth of the statement so often made here in Nebraska that William J. Bryan is true neither to principles nor men, and that he does not hesitate to change either whenever occasion suits and his own interests demand. It is a good bet at 16 to 1 that when free silver is beaten next fall the "boy orator" will hunt up some new issue on which to make future campaigns, but it will be still an issue in which he can continue placing the crown of thorns on the brow of crucified labor.

And this brings one naturally to Mr. Bryan's editorial career. When he left Congress on Sept. 1, 1894, he took editorial charge of the Omaha World-Herald. He had been talking largely about the downtrodden masses and the wicked corporations. Here was his opportunity. Did he embrace it? Not he. One will look in vain through the editorial columns of the paper for ringing demands for better legislation for the workingmen. The great strike of 1894 was just over. Debs and his associates were sent to jail. Was the World-Herald aflame with indignation? Not a bit of it. Was the Supreme Court denounced for its decision in the Debs case, as it was denounced for that upsetting the income tax? Far from it. Bryan was ready to inflame the masses against the classes, but whenever the results of his inflammatory talk appeared he stepped aside discreetly. Debs and his associates were in prison. They couldn't vote.

Not a True Friend to Labor.

In the two years during which Mr. Bryan was perched on the "editorial tripod" he confined his attention first to free trade and W. J. Bryan for Senator, then to free silver and W. J. Bryan for its prophet. His love for the masses was abstract, never concrete. The riots at Princeton, Ill., in the summer of 1895 would have furnished an excellent opportunity for a friend of labor to preach a few sermons against the plutocrats, yet the poor Italian miners are served up in a fashion which they will not soon forget. Here is the extract from an editorial in the World-Herald Aug. 8, 1895:

"As a class the Italian immigrants to the United States are not desirable. Of all the nations of Europe they are the worst. They are ignorant, made so by bad government for centuries, which is their misfortune, and they have little or no knowledge of the spirit of our institutions. Life with them is cheap, and among the worst and the most ignorant it is but a step from their present condition to the bravo and bandit."

And again, Aug. 12:

"Among the most objectionable of the immigrants are the low grade Sicilian Italians, the Huns, and Mexicans. These Italians and the Huns are densely ignorant, and they care nothing for our institutions. Many are in worse condition than serfs, if under contract. As soon as they get a few hundred dollars back the Italians go to Italy to spend what they earn here. These Italians regard human life cheaply and the stilletto is a ready weapon to plunge into any one who angers them."

Flat Failure in All Lines.

So far as professional success goes, Mr. Bryan did not do well as an editor. It is a fact well known here that aside from his specialties—free trade, free silver, and W. J. Bryan for Senator, his editorials were marked neither by genius nor originality, and the paper soon ran away from him. He did not even increase its circulation, and it became patent that it was the old game of fusion, Bryan having fused with the World-Herald for Bryan's exclusive benefit.

Mr. Bryan's place is on the stump. He did nothing in the law nor in journalism which would raise him above the average of his fellows. On the contrary, he was the inferior of many hard working men who never have been heard of. In Congress he was long ago called the "ball nozzle" statesman. A ball nozzle, it may be explained, is an eccentricity of mechanics, by which it is shown to be impossible to blow a ball from a funnel-shaped nozzle. So in Washington, years ago, he was likened to the ball nozzle, "The more Bryan, the more blow."

Some time ago the elevator at the Government Building in Lincoln wore a silver plate reciting the fact that "W. J. Bryan secured the appropriation for this elevator." The thing was so ridiculous in its Lilliputian pomposity that it was removed, but it measures the services to Nebraska of the Boy Orator of the Platte.

He secured an appropriation for an elevator.

PLANNING TO ELECT BRECKINRIDGE

Republicans and Sound Money Democrats to Fuse on Him.

Lexington, Ky., July 20.—[Special.]—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge's forces stole a march on the Popocrats here today by calling together the old City and County Democratic committee, which was largely Breckinridge in sentiment and which was removed last week by the new Popocratic State Central committee.

The old committee was supposed to be out of existence by the silver men, but seventeen of the twenty-five members met and appointed a committee to devise plans for holding a primary election to select candidates for the coming November election. The committee is to report in two weeks.

The new committees appointed by the Popocrats want a convention to nominate a Congressional candidate, but Breckinridge, who represents the sound money Democrats, wants a primary election.

The outcome of today's action will be that the old District committee, which favors Breckinridge, will order a primary election, at which Breckinridge will be nominated. Then the Popocrats will nominate a silver candidate. The Republicans will not put up a candidate, and the sound money men of both parties, uniting on Breckinridge, will elect him.

INDIANA COAL MINERS ARE RIOTOUS.

Sheriff's Posse Called Out to Protect Non-Union Men from Violence at Star City.

Sullivan, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—At Star City tonight imported miners were attacked by strikers and one man seriously injured. The new men were sent in from Taylorville, Ill., on Saturday morning. Tonight they were given until 6 o'clock tomorrow morning to get out of the field.

The prompt action of Supt. Campbell of the mine and another citizen in coming to the rescue today with drawn revolvers is thought to have prevented loss of life. The Sheriff was called on for protection and is now on the scene with a posse.

Trouble of a serious nature is feared tonight, as more than 300 miners are in a high state of excitement.

Bay City, Mich., July 20.—[Special.]—Wheeler & Co. will tomorrow morning declare their shipbuilding plant a non-union establishment in every sense of the word. Eight hundred union men have been out two weeks because the company refused to discharge a non-union ironworker. Trouble is anticipated.

Size of the Stadium.

The stadium used by both Greeks and Romans was 400 cubits, or 243 yards, 1 foot, and 9 inches.

GEN. HARRISON IN LINE.

INDIANA'S SON WILL SPEAK FOR M'KINLEY LATER ON.

Ex-President Is Pleased with the Action of the St. Louis Convention and Will Take the Stump After His Vacation Tour Is Over—Press of Private Business Has Kept Him Quiet Until Now—Senator Voorhees Will Take No Part in the Campaign.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—The first authoritative political statement from Gen. Harrison since the St. Louis convention was given out this evening just after he had finished packing his effects for a trip to the New York mountains, where he will spend the summer. Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, with Secretary Tibbott, leave tomorrow in R. B. F. Pierce's private car, to be away until October.

On account of the many conflicting reports concerning what Mr. Harrison will do in the coming campaign the ex-President was explicit in his statement. He said:

"I have been so busy with magazine articles and legal business that it will be impossible for me to take any active part in the campaign before some time in October.

'I cannot allow myself to be quoted on the issues without thorough preparation, but I desire to say that I was pleased to see the Republican convention take the stand it did for sound money. I believe in the platform and earnestly desire the success of the party.

"I take as much interest in the campaign as a private citizen can. But I am compelled to disappoint many friends who have sent requests for speeches, because of the rush of private affairs. I hope to be able later, however, to have something to say."

It was further learned that while Mr. Harrison may not be able to make a campaign through the State, his friends expect to get up a monster meeting in this city after his return from the East, at which it is understood he will make a speech.

Chairman Holt of the Democratic State committee announced today that Senator Voorhees will not take part in the Indiana campaign this year. It will be the first campaign the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" has missed since he was 21 years old, just fifty-one years ago.

Voorhees will not go back to the Senate, the fact being publicly announced from the platform at the Democratic ratification meeting on Saturday night, when ex-Secretary of State Myers turned to Gov. Matthews and said he would be the next Democratic Senator from Indiana. Voorhees' health is known to be very poor and his friends fear he may not live to see the close of the campaign.

SENATOR SHERMAN DENIES A RUMOR

Has Not Said He Would Not Be a Candidate for Re-election.

Massillon, O., July 20.—[Special.]—The following letter from Senator Sherman has been received by a Massillon friend:

"Mansfield, O., July 18.—My Dear Sir: Your note of the 15th is received. It is not true that I have declared that I would not again be a candidate for the Senate. I have noticed such statements in the papers, but I regard even the consideration of the subject as entirely premature. The Legislature which elects my successor will not itself be nominated until next summer. When spoken to on this subject I have made that reply. I thank you heartily for your kind opinion. Very truly yours.

"JOHN SHERMAN."

M'KINLEY TO SWEEP THE COUNTRY.

Col. Fellows Says the Conservative Sense of the People Will Prevail.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Col. John R. Fellows of New York is in the city today.

"I will not support the Democratic national ticket," said Col. Fellows, "because I am a Democrat, and if there is anything Democratic in either the Chicago nominee or the ticket I have failed to find it.

"I believe New York will be carried for McKinley by 100,000 to 150,000 majority. The State is overwhelmingly for sound money. I believe McKinley will sweep the whole country, too. Some of the Western States may roll up a silver vote, but the conservative sense of the majority will assert itself and prevail."

PINGREE WINS EASILY IN WAYNE.

Ninety-seven Delegates Instructed to Vote as His Interests Dictate.

Detroit, Mich., July 20.—[Special.]—Mayor Pingree scored a complete victory in the Wayne County convention held today to choose delegates to the Republican State convention at Grand Rapids on Aug. 5. The ninety-seven delegates selected are stanch supporters of the Mayor. The instructions given to the delegates bind them to vote as a unit for Pingree in the Gubernatorial fight and on every other question and for every other candidate for other places on the ticket that will advance the Mayor's political interests. All questions regarding platform were left to the decision of the State convention, the financial question being ignored.

Philadelphia Business-Men Organize.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 20.—A business-men's campaign committee to promote the election of McKinley and Hobart was organized in this city today with J. H. Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive works, as Chairman. Hundreds of men enrolled themselves as members today, and it is expected that before the week closes the committee will have a membership of 5,000.

Will Stump for McKinley.

Prof. Alonzo Williams, who is at the head of the modern languages department of Brown University, has come to Chicago to meet the National Republican committee. It is understood that he is to go on the stump for McKinley. He already has dates at Omaha and Clay Center, Neb., St. Joseph, Mo., and Manhattan and Wichita, Kas.

CLEVELAND CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES.

Thousands of People Gather to Witness the Opening Program—Maj. McKinley to Speak Today.

Cleveland, O., July 20.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather and occasional showers many thousands of persons gathered early today around the great arch, upon which the finishing touches are now being placed, in the center of Monumental Square in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the City of Cleveland. The centennial celebration proper began today, and every incoming train brought big crowds of visitors to witness the festivities which will be continued for a month. The city is in holiday garb, and the decorations of business houses and residences are on a scale never before attempted.

The program for today's exercises was as follows:

Opening of the Ohio National Guard and United States regulars' encampment.

Massing of troops around flagstaff.

Music, First Regiment of National Guard Band.

Presentation of encampment grounds by the Military committee, Col. George A. [illegible]retson, Chairman, through Mayor R[illegible] E. McKisson, President of the Centennial commission, to the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Asa A. Bushnell.

Acceptance by Gov. Bushnell, naming of encampment Camp Moses Cleaveland, and turning over same to Adjutant-General Henry A. Axline.

Response by Gen. Axline.

Sounding of the honors by the band, Sixteenth Regular Band.

Unfurling of the flag.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner," Seventeenth U. S. A. Regular Band.

Maj. McKinley arrived in Cleveland today and will deliver the address formally opening the Centennial tomorrow. At Newburg, eight miles from Cleveland, the Centennial committee, headed by ex-Mayor Robert Blee, Col. R. C. Parsons, Col. Myron T. Herrick, B. B. McIntosh, the Hon. John C. Covert, H. R. Hatch, and Harvey Goulder, met the train and escorted Maj McKinley and wife into Cleveland.

Maj. McKinley's address tomorrow will, of course, be entirely non-partisan in character. This is Maj. McKinley's first trip from Canton since his nomination at St. Louis.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

HANNA AT THE HEAD.

(Continued from first page.)

ceed to the performance right away of their most important duties.

While Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Allerton were out fixing up their differences the subject of Henry C. Payne's position with reference to the headquarters here arose and was discussed. It was brought up by reason of the reports in circulation that labor organizations were making serious objections to Mr. Payne being placed in charge of the headquarters at this point. The impression has been abroad several days that Mr. Payne was to occupy the position of Subchairman and have charge in Mr. Hanna's absence of the campaign in the West.

Mr. Hanna declared this to be an entirely erroneous impression and desired to have it corrected.

Wants No Assistant.

"No such officer as a Subchairman," said he, "has been appointed by me, and none will be. I am the only Chairman of the Campaign committee, and I expect to spend the most of my time at these headquarters."

After Mr. Payne arrived he and Mr. Hanna held a long conference in which they discussed the situation pretty thoroughly. At its conclusion Mr. Payne said he knew of no opposition to him among the laboring men with whom he had direct dealings, and thought if there was any it should not be allowed to interfere in any way with the success of the campaign.

It was because of his high standing, his practical knowledge of Western politics gained from long experience, and his valuable assistance as a worker that Mr. Payne was selected on the Executive committee.

At the afternoon session views were requested as to the best location for the headquarters. The idea as at first entertained of establishing them in a hotel was abandoned for the reason that the crowds of voters who would be coming around every day might interfere too much with the regular business. It was suggested that the best thing to do would be to rent a store, where they could have an assembly hall and plenty of room.

Peck Comes to the Rescue.

Then the Auditorium company, through Ferdinand W. Peck, put in an offer agreeing to furnish all the space desired, including, besides several light and airy rooms for offices and a lobby, storage rooms, in the Wabash end of the Auditorium Building.

Dr. Jamieson, C. G. Dawes, Charles P. Hitch, and Perry S. Heath were appointed a committee to examine the rooms proffered by Mr. Peck and see whether they would answer the purpose. The committee quickly reported, recommending that they be taken, and the contract was closed immediately.

The space covers seven large rooms on the second floor, three on the fifth floor, the store-room at No. 110 Wabash avenue, and a large area in the basement for storage purposes.

Mr. Hanna, Mr. Dawes, and Dr. Jamieson will have their offices on the second floor, looking out upon the elevated road. Then there will be a room for private consultation purposes and a sort of hall, 15x35 feet in dimensions, for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Heath will attend to the business of furnishing the rooms today.

It is in the fifth floor apartments that the literary work will be done. This will be attended to by Mr. Heath and a corps of able writers. E. W. Smalley of Minnesota and George P. Porter of Cleveland will be among his chief assistants. Mr. Heath proposes also to invite contributions from newspapers and business-men on any and all points with reference to the money, tariff and other issues that may occur to their minds as being valuable in the way of information to the voters.

Place of Distribution.

The store will be used as an express and distributing room—a place where books, buttons, lithographs, and all other kinds of campaign material can be packed, addressed, and shipped. In other words, there is where the distributing will be done.

And all the machinery of this great political head center will be put into operation within the next three days. It will all be directly under Mr. Hanna's personal supervision. When the newspaper men were trying to make him talk yesterday he laughingly replied to them:

"O, never mind me now. I am coming back in a few days to live among you a long time, and then there will be plenty of good news to write about every day."

While among them Mr. Walsh informed the Republican statesmen that the honest money Democrats of the country would certainly hold a convention of their own, and nominate an honest money candidate for President on an honest money Democratic platform.

Because of the strong silver sentiment in Nebraska and Minnesota it was decided to begin the stump speaking as well as the literary campaign in those States without further delay. Senator Thurston said the people in Nebraska were demanding it, and he thought the best way to give them encouragement would be to put a few good orators out there just as soon as possible.

Week after next, probably Aug. 3, the ball will be started in Bryan's home. It is probable Roswell G. Horr of Michigan will be the first speaker to take the stump in that State.

While the agitation has stirred up a good deal of excitement in Nebraska, Senator Thurston expressed himself as confident the State would be in line with a respectable majority for McKinley in November.

Mr. Cummings of Iowa said the Hawkeye State could be depended on to come in with a rousing big majority. "Although," he continued, "we cannot expect the right kind of a result without doing some hard work."

It was the consensus of opinion that a vigorous campaign on the money question for sixty days would set the people easy in regard to it, and after that time the tariff will be the most important issue of the two.

MASON STARTS THE BALL AT HARVEY

He Addresses a Republican Meeting at the Opera-House.

"Billy" Mason opened the township Republican campaign at the opera-house in Harvey last night under the auspices of the Woman's McKinley club. So great was the crowd the police were called upon to shut the doors of the hall. Overflow meetings were hastily arranged on the outside. Clark Tisdell and Mason spoke.

The principal meeting was presided over by Thomas McFarlane, an ex-Mayor of Harvey, and the platform was occupied by representative men and women of the township.

Mr. Tisdell was the first speaker. His speech was a brief one, and but paved the way for the address of the evening. Mr. Mason's remarks were frequently applauded. This was especially the case when he declared Gov. Altgeld had recently admitted to him that all of his, the Governor's, leases required a gold payment.

Will Meet to Ratify.

The McKinley Marching club of the Eighth Precinct of the Thirtieth Ward will hold a ratification meeting tonight at Sixty-first and Center streets. Charles S. Deneen will be the principal speaker. There will be a street parade before the meeting.

Cloth from Cocoa.

A cloth sufficient for covering the body in a hot climate is made of the inner bark of the cocoa tree, and the very stem itself, when grown too old to bear, may be used in the construction of a hut, or the mast of a canoe.

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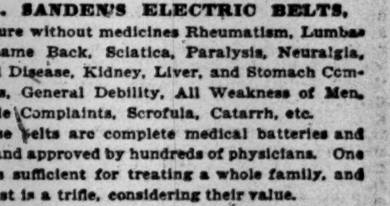
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TROLLEY IN CITY'S HEART

COUNCIL PASSES AN ORDINANCE ALLOWING THE WIRES DOWN-TOWN.

Electricity to Supersede Horses in Dearborn Street — West Chicago Railway Receives a Blanket Permit Around California Avenue—Move to Allow Arrested Cyclers to Leave Wheels for Bail—Other Business Transacted.

Briefly stated, this is what the Council did last night:

Confirmed the appointment of Joseph Downey as Commissioner of Public Works and approved his bond.

Passed an ordinance for the elevation of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad tracks between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-third streets.

Deferred an ordinance allowing cyclers arrested for certain offenses to surrender their wheels to the police for bonds in lieu of going to the station.

Passed an order for an ordinance to be drawn to create a prohibition district including Harrison, Van Buren, and Congress streets, Gladys avenue, and Jackson boulevard, between South Fortieth and South Forty-sixth avenues.

Passed an ordinance allowing the North and West Chicago street car companies to substitute trolleys for horse cars in the down-town district.

Passed a "blanket" ordinance allowing the West Chicago Street railroad company to put trolley lines in California avenue, Kedzie avenue, North avenue, Kimball avenue, Armitage avenue, Ashland avenue, Augusta street, and Clybourn place to connect other lines.

Down-town trolleys for the North and West Side street car companies wherever horses are still in use were sanctioned in an ordinance passed by the Council last night. This was done with the single reservation that the underground system might be ordered by the city whenever it was found to be practicable.

Half a dozen amendments were offered to put restrictions upon this blanket ordinance. It was proposed to declare for the underground system peremptorily, both at the present time and in the future. Both amendments failed. A three-cent fare amendment was voted down. A proposal to give the city one cent in every fare of five cents was also lost.

The minority knew a surprise was preparing when Ald. Jackson's motion to adjourn was voted down by 40 to 22. As soon as the result was announced Ald. Coughlin was on his feet demanding recognition. Then the representative of the First Ward called up the ordinance granting to the West Chicago and North Chicago Street railroad companies the power to substitute electricity for horses as a motive force in the down-town district.

Ald. Jackson's Amendment.

So sure of victory did the majority feel that they gave no heed to Ald. Jackson when he offered an amendment to Sec. 1 of the ordinance. The amendment limited the stringing of overhead trolley wires to such streets as do or will contain elevated railway structures.

The Mayor called for the vote, and the minority, on the alert to trip up the champions of the "blanket" ordinance, voted justly for its adoption.

Not till the Mayor announced its adoption did the majority realize what had happened. Then Ald. Coughlin moved to reconsider, but his motion was declared out of order, he not having voted. Then Ald. Powers, who, with Ald. Coughlin, was championing the trolley ordinance, made the same motion. A roll-call was demanded and the motion to reconsider was carried.

Then Ald. Jackson's amendment was voted down.

When the next section was read Ald. Maltby offered an amendment substituting underground contact wires for the trolley. Ald. Coughlin moved to lay on the table and the motion was carried.

Then the minority rallied to a last attack on the ordinance. Ald. Judah's amendment to substitute underground wires for the trolley when such a system should become practicable was carried. This emboldened other Aldermen to offer amendments, and for half an hour the Council was kept busy voting down substitutes and amendments. On every one a roll-call was demanded, it being the evident policy of the minority to filibuster as long as possible.

Some of the Amendments.

Ald. Maltby offered an amendment requiring the railway companies to pay to the city one cent of each fare collected. This met the fate of Ald. Jackson's suggestion.

He followed up this with another amendment reducing the fare on the lines affected by the ordinance from five to three cents.

"Mr. Chairman," shouted Ald. McCarthy, "I move to lay that on the table. It is the business of the Mayor to attend to such details." The motion was carried by the same vote, 42 to 22.

Ald. Manierre then took a hand in the proceedings and suggested the two Yerkes lines pay the city the same sum as the City railway company paid for running down Clark street. The motion was lost and the ordinance finally passed by a vote of 41 to 21.

Vote in Detail.

Following is the vote by which the down-town trolley ordinance was finally passed:

YEAS.

Gleason,	Holman,	Weisbrod,
Coughlin,	Mugler,	O'Malley,
Best,	Haas,	Milne,
Doerr,	Lenke,	Finkler,
Stuckart,	Revere,	Foster,
Martin,	Knudson,	Sayle,
Haas,	Brennan,	McCarthy,
Brenner,	Rogers,	Mulcahy,
Bennett,	Gallagher,	Utesch,
Meek,	Powers,	Mowrer,
Bidwill,	Hartwick,	Greenacre,
Klenha,	Probst,	Shepherd,
Hambleton,	Hoyer,	Howell—41.
Kahler,	Plotke,	

NAYS.

Gunther,	Anderson,	Schlake,
Judah,	Kiolbassa,	Butler,
Fitch,	Maltby,	Rector,
Madden,	Harlan,	Northrop,
Jackson,	Manierre,	Mayor,
Maypole,	Walker,	O'Neill,
Bellfuss,	Portman,	Math—21.

Text of the Ordinance.

Following is the down-town trolley ordinance:

"Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

"Sec. 1. That in consideration of the acceptance hereof and the undertaking by the North Chicago Street railroad company and the West Chicago Street railroad company, their successors and assigns, respectively, to comply with the provisions herein contained, permission and authority are hereby granted to the said companies respectively, and their successors and assigns, to use and operate their respective railway lines with electricity as a motive power, in and along each and all of the streets and avenues in the South Division of the City of Chicago, that is to say: To the North Chicago Street railroad company permission and authority are hereby given to use electricity as a motive power for the operation of its cars in and along each and all of the streets and avenues in and along which the said company last named is now operating a street railroad by horse power and to the same extent; and to the said West Chicago Street railroad company like permission and authority to operate its cars in and along each and all the streets and avenues in and along which the said last named company is now operating a street railway by horse power, and to the same extent. It being intended by this section to grant unto each of said corporations permission and authority to change its motive power from horse power and substitute therefor electricity in and along each and all streets and avenues in the South Division of the City of Chicago south of the Main Branch of the Chicago River and east of the South Branch of said river, in which the said corporations or either of them are now operating a street railway by horse power.

Construction of the Lines.

"Sec. 2. The construction of said electric lines shall be the same as those now on Clark street, south of Washington street, or as shall be directed by the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Chicago. If the electric power used shall be by means of overhead contact wires suspended from poles, then and in such case all such overhead contact wires shall be suspended from poles set within the curb limit of the street on either side thereof, and all poles shall be set and adjusted so as to obstruct the public use of the street and sidewalk as little as possible. The wires shall be suspended not less than eighteen and one-half feet above the rails, and the said poles authorized shall be placed on an average of not less than 115 feet apart, except at the intersection of streets and avenues, when said poles or supports shall be placed at the intersection of streets and avenues."

"Sec. 3 provides for the reconstruction and relaying of all necessary tracks and for the building of all necessary appliances.

"Sec. 4 declares that the companies shall forever indemnify the city against damages resulting from the construction and operation of the new system.

"Sec. 5. The permission and authority hereby granted shall continue during the entire unexpired term of the several ordinances granting to said respective companies the right to operate street railroads in the City of Chicago.

"Sec. 6. The North Chicago Street railroad company and the West Chicago street railroad company shall respectively execute to the City of Chicago a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars for the faithful observance and performance of the provisions and conditions of this ordinance, on its part to be observed and performed as aforesaid."

The only modification of this form on final passage was Ald. Judah's amendment providing for underground wires when same become generally practicable.

Fight Over West Side Case.

When Ald. Campbell called up the ordinance granting the West Chicago Street railroad company permission to lay trolley lines in a number of West Side streets the two factions in the Council prepared for a hard fight.

The new lines are to connect and continue several lines now in operation and are to run in Kedzie, Armitage, Ashland, North, and Kimball avenues, Augusta and Robey streets, and Clybourn place in the North-west and Southwest Sides.

A number of resolutions were offered, among them one by Ald. Harlan requiring the street car company to pave the streets from curb to curb. All were defeated.

Ald. Harlan had a set-to with Ald. Holman and Ald. Hambleton, which afforded the galleries great amusement and took up much time.

The hardest fight was over Sec. 12 of the ordinance empowering the street railway company to run its trolley cars over any of its tracks or over the tracks of any company with which it made such an agreement.

Ald. Judah said this would open the way for trolley lines everywhere, and moved to strike out the section. A roll-call was demanded and the motion was lost.

Ald. Fitch's amendment compelling the road to pay the city 10 per cent of the gross receipts of its new lines was also lost.

After more talk and roll-calls on amendments the ordinance was adopted by a vote of 44 to 21.

Harlan and Others Talk.

During this same fight over the West Side "blanket" trolley ordinance several Aldermen gave an amusing exhibition of statesmen crowning themselves with laurels.

Ald. Harlan led off by marshaling himself at the head of "the people," who, he intimated, commissioned him to lead the assault upon "the friends of the corporations."

"It seems to me we have got in the habit of giving something for nothing," said he. "We are giving away miles of streets and we are getting nothing in return. Soon we will have nothing to give away. This road is capitalized at $30,000,000. A large part of that is water. They are paying more than 6 per cent on the capitalization, but have no money with which to pave our streets. This company has and we ought to have it.

"It seems to me no matter what distance the gentleman who makes his office at Clark and Division streets is away from Chicago, he cannot be deprived of the mysterious influence he wields over this body. I tell you we will put a stop to this. The people are in the saddle."

This speech stirred up Ald. Holman, who said that he had been tired of this harangue from the Alderman from the Twenty-second Ward at every meeting. He extended an invitation to Ald. Harlan to visit his ward, but promised that he would have to talk to the wind.

Campbell Meets Harlan.

Ald. Campbell was the next to get tangled up with the Alderman from the Twenty-second, whom he designated a special pleader.

Ald. Harlan retorted that he was pleading for Ald. Campbell's constituents and that he would leave the people to decide between him and Mr. Campbell.

Ald. Campbell referred to Ald. Harlan as "the young son of an eminent Judge" with sarcasm in his voice. He said he was serving the people when Ald. Harlan was in swalding clothes.

"If you live for 100 years," he said, addressing Ald. Harlan, "you could not do as much for the people as I have. No man shall teach me what is my duty. No man can talk for the people of my ward who does not represent it, even though he is the son of a great Judge. I have not had equal advantages with him in youth, but nature has given me sense enough to compete with him. When he was learning to lisp 'Mamma' I was serving the people. When he talks about my ward and what the people there want I say he is an ignoramus."

To Elevate Fort Wayne Tracks.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway track elevation ordinance was called up by Chairman O'Neill of the Track Elevation committee and put through without and material amendments.

Ald. Math offered an amendment providing that in case Wabash avenue, Michigan avenue, Calumet avenue, and Prairie avenue, and other streets which are now closed by the railway tracks are ever legally opened the Fort Wayne, or its lessee, the Pennsylvania railroad company, shall be required to place subways at these crossings at its own expense. Ald. Math said there was a distance of five-eighths of a mile between South Park avenue and State street in which there is now no open street, and the ordinance, if passed without amendment, would give up the rights of the public forever.

Ald. O'Neill moved to lay the Math amendment on the table. He said it was absurd to talk of opening these streets, as the railroads owned all the property for blocks in both directions, and it would cost anywhere from $300,000 to $500,000 to open any one of them at the present time.

McCarthy Hears from O'Neill.

Ald. McCarthy said he had gone over the whole ground Saturday, and to protect the rights of the public he seconded the amendment.

When Ald. O'Neill called for a vote on the motion to table McCarthy demanded whether that was his idea of track elevation.

"Precious little you care about track elevation," retorted O'Neill. "You have never voted for a track elevation ordinance and you never will so long as they are managed by a committee that has no interests at heart except those of the people."

McCarthy asked when O'Neill had seen the railroad people last.

"There are members of the Council who are very industrious in calling at railroad offices, but I am not one of them," answered O'Neill in a voice that drowned even McCarthy's calliopean tones.

Ald. O'Neill said he was laboring to get the elevation extended to Cottage Grove avenue. He expected the railroad officials to arrive this week from Pittsburg to talk over the matter.

Ald. Utesch offered an amendment striking out the provision requiring the city to pay damages assessed to abutting property-owners, if any. Laid on table.

Ald. McCarthy then wanted three subways in Douglas boulevard. Laid on table, Maltby making the point that the Council had no jurisdiction.

Ald. O'Neill said he had a telegram in which the railroad officers said they would not accept the ordinance with a twenty-five-foot subway at Fifty-eighth street, but O'Neill allowed the subway to stand, to give the road a chance to accept the ordinance. The ordinance passed by a vote of 40 to 25 between Fifty-third street and South Park avenue.

Harlan Attacks the Vote.

After the vote was announced Ald. Harlan rose and inquired if the Mayor announced that the ordinance had been passed. The Mayor replied in the affirmative, and added the vote was 40 yeas to 25 nays. The Alderman then made the point that as the ordinance provided for vacating some streets it would require a two-thirds vote to pass it.

"I am not advised," replied the Mayor, "that it vacates any street, but if it does then the ordinance is invalid."

Ald. Greenacre followed up the point scored by Ald. Harlan by sending up a protest against the decision of the Mayor. This protest set forth that a three-fourths vote was required by the State law where streets were to be vacated, and this ordinance, in Page 666 of the printed record, clearly set forth the vacation of certain streets in favor of the railroad. The protest was filed.

Mayor Swift presented the nomination of Joseph Downey as Commissioner of Public Works, to succeed W. D. Kent. A dozen Aldermen sprang to their feet and called for recognition, each anxious to move the confirmation of the appointment.

Ald. McCarthy made the most frantic appeal and secured recognition. He took a deep breath before speaking.

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—I am proud," he said, "to indorse the nomination of Mr. Downey for this high office, and I move his appointment be concurred in by the Council."

Confirmation of the appointment and approval of the bond were by unanimous voice. The sureties on Commissioner Downey's bond of $50,000 are Daniel F. Crilly, Mathias Benner, and William Ilett.

Mayor Swift presented an ordinance for the relief of cyclers who are arrested for scorching or riding without lights after night. He made a statement, saying his solicitude went out for women arrested who were compelled to submit to the mortification of going to the police station to give bonds—sometimes in patrol wagons. The practice of making arrests for such offenses had been found necessary, he said, but showing judgment in making them had to be left to accident. So he proposed by ordinance that cyclers who are arrested for either of these offenses may relinquish their wheels to the police and obtain their liberty.

The ordinance provides that the officer shall fill out an application for release, which the prisoner shall sign, and that the case shall come to trial in the usual way within three days. The patrolman must give the owner a receipt for the wheel. If the arrested person calls at the station and pays a fine of $3 the wheel will be restored, or he shall have the right to contest the charge before a magistrate.

Shed Plan Side-Tracked.

Permission for the First Battalion Naval Militia Reserve to erect a shed 100 feet long and 17 feet wide on the breakwater at Randolph street was asked in an order presented by Ald. Coughlin. It was ordered deferred and published upon motion of Ald. Maltby, who said it would be shameful to erect sheds in the new Lake-Front Park just as it was to be turned over to the South Park Commissioners.

An order introduced by Ald. Rector was passed directing the Corporation Counsel to draft and return by July 27 an ordinance creating a prohibition district bounded by lines 125 feet west of South Fortieth avenue, 125 feet east of South Forty-sixth avenue, 125 feet south of West Madison street, and 125 feet north of West Harrison street. Petitions were presented from property-owners in West Van Buren and Congress streets and Jackson boulevard, between South Fortieth and South Forty-sixth avenues, and in Gladys avenue.

Resolutions of respect were passed upon motion of Ald. Brennan in memory of ex-Ald. James Peevy and extending sympathy to the family.

It was voted to hold the next meeting of the Council on Thursday at 8 p. m.

JULY GRAND JURY BEGINS ITS WORK.

Charles L. Sherlock Is Made Foreman and Judge Ewing Instructs as to Jail Cases.

The July grand jury was sworn in by Judge Ewing yesterday. All the members were present with the exception of John H. Martin, No. 4400 Indiana avenue. Charles L. Sherlock of the C. L. Sherlock Coal company, No. 1331 State street, was made foreman and Thomas Anderson was sworn in to take the place of Martin.

The instructions of Judge Ewing were general in their character, with an additional clause in regard to recent crime, as follows:

"I believe the disposing of criminals who are at large in Chicago is of vital interest to the people and to the city. There is crime in Chicago which is daily calling loudly for the action of the law. There are many cases in the jail which need immediate attention."

This will be the last grand jury before the annual summer vacation. There are 375 cases on the docket, and the list is expected to be swelled to 450 before the close of the session. It is expected that the charges of bribery against Aldermen and the accusations made against Ald. Hartwick will come up for investigation. The Van Buren street loop deals may be looked into also.

Today the charge of murder against Dr. Louise Hagenow, Dr. Ida Van Schultz, and Emil Olson will be heard. They are in jail charged with the murder of Hannah Carlson.

There are several other murder cases to come before the grand jury, among them those of Samuel T. George, a railroad watchman, who shot William Manning at the Fourteenth street crossing of the Western Indiana on June 28; James Wilson, charged with the death of Patrick R. Carney, No. 238 Swan street, on July 12; Jay B. Kniskern, telegraph operator at Altenheim, charged with causing the Wisconsin Central railroad wreck, in which several people lost their lives, on July 12; and Hugo Miller, held on a charge of murder July 10 by Justice Severson.

CRUSHED UNDER CABLE CAR WHEELS.

John Schrader, a Musician, Probably Fatally Injured on the Cottage Grove Avenue Line.

John Schrader, a musician, fell between the cars of a north-bound Cottage Grove avenue cable train at 6 o'clock last night and was probably fatally injured.

Schrader had been to Jackson Park and was on the way to his lodgings, No. 1913 Archer avenue.

No one noticed the man's actions particularly but the conductor of the car, who saw him sitting on the dashboard of the car. At Thirty-fifth street and Vincennes avenue Schrader fell between the cars and was rolled and dragged by the trucks of the rear car until three of his ribs were broken and he had sustained internal injuries that were considered fatal.

After Schrader fell a revolver was found on the car track. It had been in his pocket. The presence of the revolver was accountable for the rumor that Schrader had shot himself and fallen beneath the wheels.

A patrol wagon conveyed the injured man to the Mercy Hospital. There the physicians stated his injuries were of a character to produce death at any time.

As Thomas Byrne of No. 1251 Western avenue was riding on the footboard of a West Madison street cable car last evening he struck a man riding in the same place on a train going in the opposite direction. It was just as the former train was entering the Washington street tunnel, and Byrne fell between the two cars. His left leg was broken and he was removed to his home.

FIRE VARIES CAMP MEETING PROGRAM.

Song, Sermon, and the Antics of a Gasoline Stove Engage Attention at the Desplaines Gathering.

A clear sky and a small fire were the features of the camp meeting at Desplaines yesterday. The fire was caused by a gasoline stove in one of the circle cottages, and did little damage.

The colored evangelist, Mrs. Amanda Smith, drew a large number to the 6 o'clock early morning service. The Bible study class was led by the Rev. W. H. Burns. The Rev. W. H. Holmes preached to a large congregation at 10:30 o'clock.

Dr. Riker led the children's meeting at 1:30 o'clock, and in an adjoining tent the Epworth School of Methods was in session. A large number of Chicago citizens arrived in time to attend the 2:30 o'clock meeting, led by the Rev. M. E. Dix. The evening preaching service was led by the Rev. H. G. Jackson.

The program today will be a duplicate of yesterday's, except that the evening service will be conducted by Harry Monroe of the Pacific Garden Mission.

ARRESTED 700 TIMES IN 25 YEARS.

Lizzie Brown, Aged 60, a Victim of Strong Drink, Virtually Lives at the Bridewell.

"Good marnin', min," said Lizzie Brown, as she hobbled into the East Chicago Avenue Police Station yesterday morning.

"Marnin', Lizzie," chorused a group of patrolmen.

The woman explained that she had "come to go out," and was sent down-stairs, where the matron stowed her away in a cell and she was soon in a deep slumber.

Lizzie Brown is 60 years old, and her once black hair is now silvery white. It was estimated that during the last twenty-five years she has been under arrest 700 times—always for the same offense—intoxication.

Of late years Lizzie, when she becomes tired of intemperance, appears at the East Chicago Avenue Station and asks to be sent out to the bridewell. That was her mission yesterday morning, and Justice Kersten, as usual, granted her request.

IRON ORE HANDLERS ON A STRIKE.

Steamers Unable to Unload at Illinois Steel Company's Plant.

The steamer Josephine, which arrived from Two Harbors yesterday, with iron ore for the Illinois Steel company's plant at Blackhawk street and the river, was forced to go to Milwaukee with the cargo, owing to a strike of the ore handlers at the rolling mill dock. The barge Thomas L. Parker and the steamer Marquette were sent to South Chicago with their cargoes, after waiting nearly twenty-four hours to be unloaded.

The trouble at the docks was first started by the pushers, twelve in number, who want more than 13½ cents an hour. Yesterday morning the dumpers and shovelers, in all about fifty, went out.

Supt. Palmer says the strike will not inconvenience the company.

STORROW ON THE CASE.

COUNSEL FOR VENEZUELA ANSWERS THE BRITISH SUMMARY.

Argument Is Based on Evidence Collected by Both Governments—Accuses the English Statesmen of Altering Maps and Destroying Engravings—Says This Comes Near to Alteration of Ancient Landmarks and Spoliation of Records.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The first part of a brief prepared by James J. Storrow of counsel of Venezuela in conjunction with Mr. Scruggs, the legal adviser of that government, has just been completed and submitted for the consideration of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

The brief is framed as an answer to the general summary of the British case, as set out in the British blue book devoted to the Venezuelan dispute, and like that is an argument based upon the evidence collected by the agents of the government interested. The brief is regarded at the State Department as an important contribution to the British-Venezuela question, as Mr. Storrow is a Boston practitioner on whom Secretary Olney places much reliance.

Mr. Storrow devotes much of his brief to to an attempt to combat what he regards as an attempt to combat what he regards as actual occupation and applying the law and facts as he finds them, he declares that they give no support to the British claim, but are specifically and affirmatively fatal to it.

Storrow then turns his attention to the Schomburgk line, against the running of which Venezuela protested, and he says that every British Ministry except that of Lord Salisbury recognized that it was monstrous, and diplomatically inadmissible upon such flimsy pretenses to claim that the English notes called the "Dardanelles of the Orinocos," and offered to agree to lines which they declared would secure to Venezuela the undisturbed possession of the mouth of the Orinoco.

Lord Salisbury's claim, however, says Mr. Storrow, grew every time he recurred to the subject, and he then proceeds to point out in detail how after Schomburgk's death, and forty years after his survey, the British Colonial Office discovered that all of these maps were wrong, that Schomburgk's line went around by the big bend of the Cuyuni, and compelled the engraver to change all of his maps to correspond, taking the Schomburgk line far westward from its original course. Says Mr. Storrow:

"This is perilously near the alteration of ancient land marks and spoliation of records. It evidently deceived Lord Salisbury, who, on Feb. 13, 1890, asserted it to be the line surveyed by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1841. He did not survey this line in 1841, or any other year."

JAMESON CASE BEGINS IN LONDON.

Leading Lights of the English Bar Are Engaged in It.

London, July 20.—The first trial at bar since the famous Tichborne claimant case was begun today when Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, Col. R. Gray, Col. H. F. White, Maj. R. White, and Henry F. Coventry were arraigned before Lord Chief Justice Russell, Baron Pollock, and Justin Hawkins.

The charge against the defendants is violation of the neutrality laws by invading the territory of the South African Republic. Most of the leading members of the bar of Great Britain have been engaged either for the prosecution or for the defense.

Long before the hour had arrived for the beginning of the trial every nook and corner in the court-room allotted to spectators was thronged. There were many ladies among those present.

Sir Edward Clarke, for the defendants, made a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that it was indefinite in its allegations and that it had not been proven that the foreign enlistment act had been proclaimed where the offense alleged had taken place.

Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., the Attorney-General, replied on behalf of the government.

When the Attorney-General had closed his argument the court adjourned until tomorrow.

CHOLERA DRIVES THE TROOPS BACK

Egyptian and British Soldiers Ordered to Withdraw to the Desert.

Cairo, July 20.—There were 393 new cases of cholera in Egypt on Friday and Saturday and 338 deaths from that disease, including those of three British soldiers at Wady-Halfa.

Since the outbreak of cholera among the Egyptian troops, between Assouan and Koshek, there has been a total of 269 cases and 165 deaths among them. Amongst the British troops there have been twenty-three cases and eighteen deaths.

It has been decided, owing to the increase of the epidemic, to remove the whole camp from the Nile River bank back into the desert.

HIS AIM MAY BE A CHEAP LOAN.

Li Hung Chang's Jaunt Suspected to Have a Thrifty Object.

London, July 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, commenting upon the report that Li Hung Chang had visited the Crédit Lyonnaise, and had declared that China intended to secure a great loan, but that it desired to treat direct with the banks without intermediaries, suggests that it is possible that the chief aim of Li Hung Chang's tour is to get a loan on cheap terms.

MARRIAGE OF HENRY B. IRVING.

Son of the Great Actor Weds Miss Dorothea Baird.

London, July 20.—Many members of the dramatic profession were at St. Pancras' Church today to witness the wedding of Henry B. Irving, eldest son of Sir Henry Irving, and Miss Dorothea Baird. Lady Irving, Sir Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry were among those present. George Du Maurier, the author and artist, gave the bride a diamond pendant and an original drawing.

SEEK PROTECTION FROM WARSHIPS.

Christians Are Slaughtered During Disturbances at Candia.

London, July 20.—An official dispatch received here from Athens today reports that serious disturbances have taken place at Candia. Several Christians, it is added, were killed during the affair. All the shops are closed and the inhabitants have asked the protection of the foreign warships.

ENRIQUE MOLA TAKES THE FIELD.

Former Revolutionist Leads 2,000 Well Equipped Men.

Tampa, Fla., July 20.—[Special.]—The Cubans here are elated over the important news received by private advices stating that Enrique Mola now commands two thousand well armed men in Province Puerto Principe, each man having 200 cartridges. Mola distinguished himself during the ten years of the last revolution. He was pledged to take the field at the beginning of this struggle, but did not, going into Mexico instead. His arrival in Cuba two weeks ago is considered a most important event.

Special Guards for the Queen.

London, July 20.—Extraordinary orders have been issued in anticipation of the journey of Queen Victoria from Windsor Castle to London tomorrow to attend the wedding of her granddaughter, Princess Maud of Wales. Special watchmen will be stationed at intervals of 200 yards all along the line of railroad from Windsor to Paddington while the royal train is en route.

PEOPLE CARRIED OFF BY A FLOOD.

Serious Results of a Rain-Storm at Brazil, Ind.

Brazil, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—One of the most terrible rainstorms that ever visited this locality raged here for over three hours this evening. A creek which passes through the center of the city was swollen to monstrous proportions and many people had narrow escapes. Several persons were seen floating away on driftwood. Great damage was done to property.

WAS JEFFERSON A POP?

(Continued from second page.)

of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people of this Nation; it has resulted in a heavy increase of the burden of taxation and of all debts public or private; it has resulted in the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad. It has resulted in the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people.

"We arraign the Democratic and Republican parties for surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

"We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for issuing interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the Democratic party for trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the Republican policy of gold monometallism.

Powers of the Union.

"We declare this to be 'an indissoluble union of indestructible States,' and that the powers of our constitutional union and the rights of the separate States shall be sacredly preserved.

"We therefore repeat that portion of the Republican platform of 1860, on which Abraham Lincoln was elected, which says: 'The maintenance inviolably of the rights of the State, and especially of each State to control its own domestic institutions exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.'

Quote the Hancock Platform.

"We also repeat that section of the Democratic platform of 1880, on which W. S. Hancock stood for election, which says:

"'We are opposed to centralization and that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments of government into one, and thus creates, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism.'

"We repeat from the same platform the declaration favoring the subordination of the military powers to the civil authority.

"For violation of the well-known principles of our government set forth in these declarations we arraign both the Republican and Democratic parties.

"We arraign the Democratic party for its arbitrary interference by Federal authority in local affairs as being guilty of a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions.

"We arraign the Democratic party for establishing a precedent of government by injunction, a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal Judges in contempt of the laws of the States and the just rights of the citizens become at once legislators, Judges, and executioners—a tyrannical departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans.

Fair Elections.

"We repeat Sec. 4 of the Democratic platform of 1880, wherein it says:

"'The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in all parts of the United States.'

"We arraign the Democratic party for its wanton, brutal, and unscrupulous violation of this sacred doctrine, wherein by force and fraud that party has registered the vote of an alien black race to suppress the will of the American white man as well as the black man.

Tariff.

"We are opposed to the importation of pauper labor or of pauper-labor made goods to beat down American wages. If the American people buy their factory made goods in foreign countries because they can buy them cheaper it will destroy our American industry and force us to sell our raw material in the same cheap foreign market.

"Our plan is to coin money enough to enable our own people to buy, use, and consume the products of this country. Then wages, prices, everything will be prosperous; then some just system of protection will be absolutely essential, not only to raise revenue for current expenses, but to prevent foreign competition, either by importing foreign paupers themselves or by pauper-made goods.

Method of Legislation.

"We pledge ourselves to a speedy adjustment of our Federal and State constitutions so as to provide for a permanent system of government by direct legislation so that no act of legislation shall become a law until ratified by the votes of the people, giving the people a right to demand just legislation and to vote upon all unjust and undesirable measures."

BRYAN SUPPORTERS ARE IN SESSION.

They Hold a Big Conference and Count Noses.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—[Special.]—The Bryan supporters held a well-attended meeting at their headquarters in the Lindell Hotel tonight. About everybody of importance connected with the Bryan movement was present, as well as a number of the lesser fry, who were allowed to keep them in good humor by making them think they really amounted to something.

The meeting was called for the purpose of counting noses and appointing committees to work for Bryan in the various State delegations, but being a Populistic gathering it naturally fell to speechmaking, and they kept it up to a late hour.

An incident of importance was when a delegate from California with a beard which rivaled Peffer's sprung the proposition that only Bryan be indorsed and another candidate for Vice-President named in Sewall's place.

"No; we can't listen to that at all," answered back Senator Stewart at once, and the rest of the meeting murmured approvingly.

Reports made by those in attendance indicated a gradual growth of the Bryan sentiment, and reports were made to the effect that the solid delegations from North and South Dakota and New Mexico, aggregating thirty-three votes, could be counted on for the indorsement of the Popocratic nominee. Claims were also made to the South Carolina delegation, and it was represented that rapid progress was being made in Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania. There was considerable discussion of the effect which the indorsement of Mr. Bryan or the failure to indorse him would have on the Populist vote. The opinion expressed by the representatives of the Northwestern States was to the effect that if Mr. Bryan were not indorsed the party would lose from 25 to 50 per cent of its vote in that section. Capt. Kolb and Col. Bowen, who were present for the first time at a Bryan meeting, gave the same opinion as to the consequences in the State of Alabama.

The middle of the road men are doing some close figuring tonight, and announce that a canvass of the delegates already here and those who are on the way and whose position is known, will give them a majority of 291 against Bryan, and for a straight ticket. There are to be two middle of the road meetings tomorrow, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. Speeches are to be made by Hardstaff and Southwicjk of Colorado, Jesse Harper of Illinois, and "Cyclone" Davis of Texas.

The Kansas delegation held a meeting this afternoon at which they adopted a resolution demanding the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall. Kansas is a delegation of ninety-two, the largest delegation that will be in the convention.

Col. Mat. Ward Fitzgerald, who ran against William L. Wilson for Congress four years ago, arrived this afternoon. He is the member of the National committee from West Virginia, and said the delegation from that State, so far as heard from, was for Bryan.

KENTUCKY POPULISTS WILL BOLT.

Denounce the Proposition to Indorse Bryan.

Paducah, Ky., July 20.—[Special.]—The Kentucky Populist convention today turned down Bryan and Sewall. T. T. Gardner led the Bryan followers, while J. A. Parker headed the victorious faction. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, By the People's party of Kentucky, in delegate convention assembled,

"First—The People's party of Kentucky is unalterably opposed to the indorsement by the national convention of the People's party at St. Louis of the Popocratic platform and ticket nominated at Chicago.

"Second—We are decidedly opposed to nominating any man for any office who will not indorse and advocate a straight Populist platform. We believe in honest, courageous, straightforward adherence to all the principles of our party, and the preservation of our organization in this crisis of our party to be the wisest and the best policy to be pursued by our convention at St. Louis, both for our country and our party.

"Third—We favor a union of all reform forces on an honorable basis, if one preserving intact the organization and principles of the People's party can be devised. This may be done by an equitable division of Electors, and not by surrender or fusion."

The Bryan men cried fraud and said arbitrary methods had been resorted to, but were howled down.

TELLS HOW IT WORKS IN ARGENTINA

Returned Missionary Says the People Are Tired of Cheap Money.

Springfield, O., July 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles W. Drees, D. D., Superintendent of Methodist Missions in South America, who has lived for nine years at Buenos Ayres, is visiting friends here. In an interview today he said:

"The Argentine Republic has had more than one experience with depreciated currency of fluctuating values, and the universal desire of all classes today is for a stable currency, standing in a fixed relation to the standard of values in the entire commercial world."

Speaking of the effect of the depreciated currency Mr. Drees said:

"The farmers by selling their produce at nominally higher prices in the depreciated currency and paying their debts in the same currency were able to get out of debt. But before long they discovered that they were at the mercy of exporters and middlemen, who were bound to save themselves by keeping the widest possible margin between the gold selling of grain in Europe and the depreciated currency buying price paid to the farmer. So the farmer, over and above normal commissions and transportation charges, had to pay all the risk of fluctuations in exchanges and premiums on gold. This has become a loud and increasing complaint, and the farmers are learning to their cost that they are not the ones to profit by inflation."

WOULD NOT VOTE SUCH A TICKET.

Eleventh District (Indiana) Populists Threaten to Bolt.

Kokomo, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—At a conference of Populists of the Eleventh District today it was the unanimous sentiment that the delegates to the St. Louis convention, Edward Wilson and L. E. Collier, should do all in their power to prevent the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall. The 3,000 Populists of the district are arrayed solidly against fusion. Delegate Collier declared that 95 per cent of the party would refuse to vote for the Popocratic candidates if indorsed.

ITALIANS FIGHT IN AN "L" STATION.

Six Men Injured in a Conflict with Knives and Hammers at Fifty-second Street, West Side.

Two groups of Italians engaged in a fight with knives in the Fifty-second street station of the Lake Street Elevated road last evening. Two men were slightly wounded. They were:

Diamonto, George, fruit dealer; stabbed in left shoulder and head cut.

Dinonto, George, fruit dealer; head cut in two places.

Four other men received slight wounds, but they escaped before the police learned their names.

Gustav Loumas and Peter and Charles Sanichas have a fruit stand in the Fifty-second street station, and across the street is the store of Diamonto & Dinonto.

Six stalwart Italians stepped from a train last evening and stopped at Loumas' stand. Diamonto and Dinonto were there, too. One of the men walked up to Diamonto and shook his fist in his face. Soon all the Italians were shouting and gesticulating, and before employés of the road could interfere Diamonto and one of the intruders were rolling on the floor.

Then a general fight was started. Blows were exchanged, knives were brought into use, and two or three of the attacking party had hammers, which they wielded with effect.

Diamonto was struck on the side of the head and also received a slight stab wound in his shoulder.

Dinonto's head was slightly cut, and several of the other men, it is believed, were wounded. The latter fled west on Lake street. The police arrived too late to make any arrests.

It is said the men who made the attack were angered because Diamonto and his companions had secured the location at Fifty-second street for a fruit stand, and they had sworn vengeance. Who they were the fruit dealers refused to tell.

WAR ON DRUGGISTS IN HYDE PARK.

Five of Them, Charged with Selling Liquors in the Prohibitory District, Are Arrested.

Lieut. Rank of the Fiftieth Street Police Station has inaugurated war against the druggists and proprietors of ice cream parlors in Hyde Park, who, it is alleged, are engaged in selling intoxicating liquors in the prohibitory district.

A. G. Tibbits, proprietor of the Hyde Park Pharmacy, Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, was arrested on Saturday night on twenty-four counts. He was arraigned before Justice Porter yesterday morning and the cases were continued until July 24.

The following merchants were arrested yesterday on the same charge:

Leo Wenzel, No. 394 Forty-third street.
J. S. Flood, No. 4642 Cottage Grove avenue.
Lon Lippman, No. 4639 Evans avenue.
J. Horwitz, No. 445 Forty-third street.

The cases against those arrested yesterday morning were also set for July 24.

RANKS WITH DOUGAL'S OLD DONKEY.

Saloonkeeper Ryan's Love of Piano Playing Disgusts His Neighbors and Brings Him Into Court.

John Ryan, a saloonkeeper at No. 409 State street, will be called upon this morning to inform Justice Richardson why he plays his piano after midnight in violation of a city ordinance.

He was arrested early on Sunday morning by Policeman McDowell of the Harrison Street Police Station.

McDowell says the police have repeatedly ordered Ryan to desist from playing his piano after certain hours of the night, but the prisoner's love for music is such that he will not obey the orders.

Late in the night and early in the morning, it is said, he sits and pounds away at the instrument much to the disgust of the people living over his place. Ryan denies the charges.

MEN WITH LOADED DICE AND BAD COIN.

M. Conley, Saloonkeeper, Charges Two Patrons with Swindling and Gives Capt. Porter a Job.

Daniel Lacy and Charles Sweenie were arrested by the South Chicago police yesterday afternoon charged with attempting to swindle Maurice Conley, a saloonkeeper at No. 199 Ninety-first street.

Conley says they came into his saloon and tried to induce him to shake dice. The dice they had, he says, were made for swindling, and after Conley had lost considerable money he grew suspicious and had the men arrested.

At the police station they were searched and a number of counterfeit half dollars found in their pockets.

Capt. Porter of the secret service is investigating the case.

SAY HUSSARS WERE WELL TREATED

Benton Harbor People Think They Have Been Misrepresented.

The people of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph say they have been misrepresented by the Chicago Hussars in the accounts of dissatisfaction with the annual outing place of the troops as printed in the newspapers. They say the men were shown every courtesy, especially while in Benton Harbor, and the people of the former town say that every agreement made by them for the entertainment of the troops was strictly lived up to. E. Brant of the Hotel Benton says the men came back to Chicago perfectly satisfied with their treatment and food. He says the stories that the men were given nothing but peaches to eat during their stay and that Benton Harbor hospitality is analogous to a bear hug are entirely untrue and unfounded.

AFTER THE ART CROOKS.

DETECTIVES SPOT MEN WHO DEAL IN STOLEN PAINTINGS.

Scotland Yard Officers Suspect a Big Firm with Houses in New York and London—Purchase and Sale of Valuable Works Taken from Foreign Galleries Have Become a Regular Business—Arrests Expected to Follow Investigations Now Being Made

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—The London cablegram Sunday telling of the belief of the Scotland Yard detectives that persons who make a business of stealing valuable paintings from European art galleries are disposing of them through London and New York parties, who acted as "fences," has caused much talk among art dealers.

Robert Fullerton of No. 219 Third avenue, an authority on works of art, declared today that there was strong ground for the suspicions of the London police.

"Suspicion among the dealers has rested upon a certain firm for many years," said Mr. Fullerton today, "and it is generally believed they make a business of buying and selling valuable works of art stolen abroad. The firm in question is a pretentious establishment. I cannot mention the name of the concern, but it has connections in London, and is believed to receive stolen pictures direct from there. Picture thieves can get better prices for their booty, if it is good, from the London house than they could from any pawnbroker, and the chance of detection is very small when once the pictures get over here. If any of these pictures can be disposed of to certain rich men who keep galleries simply for the sake of having them, and who seldom, if ever, invite experts to view their treasures, there is little chance of the stolen pictures ever being discovered.

"I have heard that good evidence has been secured against the London end of the concern, and I am told that arrests are to be looked for. Not only are pictures stolen abroad and sent here to be disposed of, but pictures are stolen here and sent to the London house to be sold."

VANDERBILT IS GETTING WELL.

Doctors Think the Worst Stage Is Now Over.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—Cornelius Vanderbilt spent another comfortable night, and his condition was much improved today. Dr. McLane and members of the family are inclined to think now that the worst is over. The improvement has been so marked that the patient was able to talk more freely today, and was also able to move his right side. His appetite is also much better.

The blood clots on Mr. Vanderbilt's brain, which caused the paralysis of his right side, ought to be absorbed by tomorrow, the doctors think. Then the convalescent period begins, and unless something unforeseen happens he will recover rapidly.

NINE GIRLS WITH ONE MOTHER.

Mrs. Hartman Comes from Austria with an Interesting Family.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—"I take off my hat to you and welcome you and your children to America," said Commissioner of Immigration Senner today to Mrs. Theresa Hartman, an immigrant from Austria, as she appeared before him with nine daughters.

Mrs. Hartman, who is still young and comely, courtesied and blushed. Her children imitated her, then stood erect, their heads slanting down like a flight of nine stairs to little 3-year-old Drekela, the smallest.

The arrivals will go to Dubuque, Ia., where L. Hartman, the brother of her dead husband, is a wealthy builder.

ORDERS ACTOR SEABROOKE TO JAIL.

New York Judge Resents the Failure to Pay Alimony.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court today, signed an order committing Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court for failure to pay alimony of $40 a week and a counsel fee of $200 to his wife, Elvia St. Croix Seabrooke, who has brought an action for a separation, charging him with cruel and inhuman treatment. When the order for alimony was made Seabrooke pleaded inability to pay and set up that his wife was earning $75 a week in Cleveland, O., where she was performing in opera. The hunt for Seabrooke will begin at once.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Free Employment Bureau Opened Under a Legislative Act.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—The new Free Employment Bureau began business this morning. Its object will be to give work free of charge to the unemployed. It is a State institution authorized by an act of the last Legislature. The manager in charge is John J. Bealin, who has been a labor leader for years.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Windsor—John A. Roche, John A. Roche Jr., T. F. Blackburn, James C. King, C. A. Barnes, W. R. Smith, J. Forsyth, Miss Forsyth, H. Forsyth, J. M. Duke.

Astor—F. G. Cowie, A. Gottlieb, G. W. Hayes, J. F. Maththies, P. T. Noble.

Savoy—L. Washington.

Gilsey—H. L. Benson, J. E. Dunton, G. B. Harris.

Hoffman—A. G. Wright and wife, C. Stone, J. Rahn, S. H. Harris.

Murray Hill—S. Mackey and wife, Mrs. J. E. Jenkins, S. E. Otis, Miss Otis, S. Webster, E. Gunther.

Park Avenue—J. W. Warde, J. E. Slade, W. K. Ackerman and wife, Miss Harrison, J. C. Wintermeyer and wife, C. Dumont.

Imperial—R. Doolittle, J. J. Graham, W. K. Omahundra, J. C. Spain, J. C. Wormley, W. Chalmers, J. F. Smith.

Holland—W. Gurley, W. P. Palmer, W. F. Pillsbury, W. H. Damsel, P. Steele and wife, E. G. Stearns, J. C. Price, C. P. MacDonald, A. C. Bodman.

Fifth Avenue—P. E. Studebaker and wife.

Waldorf—F. McNally and wife, E. M. Switzer, A. J. Eddy and wife, C. W. Gillett, E. W. Gillett and wife, Miss L. M. Gillett, J. N. Raymond.

SOUTH SHORE DRIVE TAKES A BOOM.

Commission Secures Papers of Incorporation and Will Prosecute the Work Vigorously.

The Secretary of State yesterday issued papers of incorporation to the South Shore Boulevard Drive Commission. This commission is composed of:

George P. Hess,	John G. Shortall,
William K. Reed,	William G. Hibbard,
Almon Brooks,	James Morgan.
Warren G. Purdy,	

The South Shore boulevard drive is to connect Jackson Park and the Lake-Front Park, independently of the south park system. Two-thirds of the whole frontage has been secured, and within a few days the commission will turn over to the corporation all of its papers and data and the work will be prosecuted with renewed vigor.

It is the purpose to use East End avenue north from Jackson Park to Fiftieth or Fifty-first street, thence west to Lake avenue, north to Groveland Park avenue, and along Lake Park avenue, Calumet, Prairie avenue to Indiana avenue to the Lake-Front Park at Twelfth street.

Residents and property-owners of the South Side have little sentiment in preserving the old trail around the South Shore, and it is designed to have the drive pass the Fort Dearborn massacre monument near Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue.

The incorporators believe there will be no great difficulties encountered in completing the work under way.

COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE MEETING.

Members Off for Omaha and the Convention of the Organization.

Fifty members of the Commercial Law League of America and their wives and friends left for Omaha yesterday at 6 p. m. to attend the second annual convention of the organization. About sixty members left over the same road—the Chicago and Northwestern—on Sunday evening.

The convention will begin tomorrow and will last three days. William C. Sprague of Detroit is President and Walter S. Hull of Buffalo Secretary. E. C. Ferguson and E. Gray of Chicago had charge of last night's party.

The convention will end on Friday night with a banquet, at which W. J. Bryan and Judge Thurston of Nebraska will be the principal speakers.

FIFTH THUG IS CAPTURED

JESSE THAMES, WHO ESCAPED IN DETROIT, ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

He and His Prospective Bride, Florence Gordon, Are Found at Wohl's Pavilion on Their Way to Milwaukee to Be Married—She Repudiates Him After His Apprehension, but Is Locked Up, Too—Orme Identified by Ten Persons.

(Continued from first page.)

officers being brutes and having made a mistake.

Chief Badenoch's men were overjoyed with the capture, and felt that they had won a great victory by getting the last of the desperate quintet behind the bars.

Thames came from Detroit yesterday morning, having left that city Sunday night after he had eluded the officers who had captured his alleged pals.

Detroit "Tips It Off."

The Detroit officers got wind of his departure in company with Florence Gordon, whom he met at the races. They immediately telegraphed the Chicago officers, and all day yesterday a close watch was kept.

The exact time of the arrival of the pair could not be found out, but not long after Thames had set foot on Illinois soil again a small army of men from the Central Station were following him about the city.

Thames' perambulations with his prospective bride were as crooked as his dealings with Chicago merchants are said to have been, and it was late in the evening before the officers learned that Thames, Florence Gordon, W. H. Mobskey, and an unknown woman were at Wohl's pavilion, Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard. Detectives Howard, Fitzpatrick, Bock, McCarthy, Tobin, and Almendinger of the Central detail were sent out to make the capture.

Thames looks more like a student of some theological seminary than a professional robber. When he was taken last night he wore a handsome and expensive gray suit, a fancy colored shirt, patent leather shoes with gray broadcloth tops, and a brown Fedora hat.

The only defect in Thames' ministerial make-up was the entire lack of a necktie.

Thames is smooth shaven, is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs about 170 pounds. He was on his way to Milwaukee and would have been married this morning in that city if the police had not interfered.

Miss Gordon repudiated Thames after his arrest, but was locked up at Central pending inquiry.

IDENTIFY ORME AS THE CHIEF THUG

Store Holdup Victims Pick Him as the Man Who Robbed Them.

The Police Department sent notice yesterday morning to the various victims of the holdups to come to the Central Station at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and look at the three men who were brought from Detroit for the purpose of identifying them, if possible, as having been connected with the robberies.

At the appointed time the three beardless boys were brought up from the cells and hurried into Inspector Fitzpatrick's private office, and there they were subjected to a close scrutiny by all the representatives of the victimized establishments who were present. No questions were asked of the suspected men, but they were required to stand up in different attitudes, with and without their hats, until those who were called to identify them had full opportunity to decide whether they were the guilty ones.

Five employés of the New York Biscuit company were present, and all unhesitatingly identified Orme as the man who stood at the cashier's window and protected the robber who took the money and put it in the sack. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman also identified him as one of the men who robbed their store on West Twelfth street; Adolph Gaul, the proprietor of the drug store at North avenue and Clark street, and one of his clerks identified Orme as one of the robbers of that place, and J. F. Teufer, clerk in Oughton's drug store, Sixty-third street and Madison avenue, also declared that he was the one of the robbers who took the money from the cash register in that store while one of his companions intimidated the clerk with a brace of revolvers.

Opinion Divided as to Two.

There was a division of opinion as to the other two, although each one was identified in several of the cases, and it is expected the other witnesses and victims who are to appear today will complete the identification.

In nearly every one of the robberies Orme seemed to have been a conspicuous character and to have attracted more attention than any of the others, although the police have no doubt that sufficient evidence will be obtained to convict all the other members of the gang.

The pursuit and capture of these three robbers, since their identity has been known to the police, has occupied over a week. The first positive information that they were the perpetrators of the majority of the robberies and mysterious holdups was given to Chief Badenoch at 11 o'clock on Saturday, July 11. After a hasty consultation with Assistant Chief Ross and Inspector Fitzpatrick a squad of twenty men was detailed in charge of Lieut. Wood to arrest the robbers.

Find the Birds Flown.

According to the information received by the Chief, the men were living at the Hotel Waldorf, in Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, the place formerly kept by ex-Ald. James Appleton, otherwise known as "Jim d'App." The raid was made on the place, but it was learned that the three had left there on Sunday night. The search was continued until Thursday night, when it was learned they had left the city on Tuesday night and were supposed to have gone to Detroit.

For a few hours the wires were kept hot, and on Friday the information was gained that the three were in Detroit and were living like lords. Instructions were wired to the Chief of the Detroit Police to keep watch of the men if possible, and at any rate to prevent them from leaving the city, and Lieut. Wood and Sergt. McKeough went to Detroit on Friday night.

There they found the three had registered at the Russell House, giving assumed names, but had not occupied the quarters they engaged. Traces of them were also found at the Miller House, and, following up the trail, Dempsey and Monaghan were located in a house on First street at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. Lieut. Wood and his two companions entered the house and demanded admission to the room where the two robbers were.

Burst In on the Thugs.

The proprietress of the house refused to accede to their demand, and so, without further parley, they burst open the door, although warned by the woman that if they did there would be some shooting.

Although taken by surprise both men drew revolvers, which, however, were taken away from them before they had an opportunity to shoot. At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning Orme was arrested in the Miller House, where he came to ask for his companions. Orme and Monaghan each carried a heavy revolver and Dempsey had two.

During the return trip to Chicago and since their arrival here each one of the three was willing to talk on all subjects except the crimes of which they were accused of being guilty.

Whenever the robberies were mentioned neither would say a word concerning them.

To Lieut. Wood Orme stated that his father was the patentee of the Orme valve, which is manufactured by the Roe & Stevens Co. of Detroit. His father, he said, had not received full compensation for his patent, and Orme admitted that while in Detroit he had visited the plant and the office of the company and carefully studied its arrangement. From this it is inferred that had the three not been arrested there would have been a robbery in Detroit similar to the Chicago holdups.

Orme's Resemblance to White.

In commenting on the similarity of appearance between Clarence White and Orme Lieut. Wood said:

"Either man would answer the same general description and there was also the same expression of the mouth and the same swagger in walking. It would be easy to mistake one for the other, if both had not been seen, but after seeing both I doubt that such a mistake would be made."

When Orme, Dempsey, and Monaghan were brought up from their cells yesterday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were first called in to look at them. After a minute's inspection they both positively declared that Orme was one of the men who robbed their store at No. 1084 West Twelfth street. Orme heard the declaration and his gray eyes glittered as he shot a glance at his accusers, but he did not speak. Five minutes were consumed in the scrutiny of Dempsey and Monaghan, but neither Mr. nor Mrs. Bowman was positive in regard to either one, although they agreed that Dempsey resembled the man who assisted Orme in the robbery.

Gaul Recognizes Dempsey.

Adolph Gaul, proprietor of the drug store at North avenue and Clark street, which was robbed by three young men on the night of July 5, was the next one called. As his eyes rested on Dempsey he walked up close to him and exclaimed:

"I know that man. He is the one who came into the store on the afternoon preceding the robbery and bought a cigar. He staid in the place several minutes, and I remember that he looked around in a peculiar way. I am positive that he is the man."

Fred Chester, the clerk in Gaul's drug store, who was nearest the cash register when it was emptied by the robbers, then pointed at Orme and said:

"That is the man who held the revolver at my head while the other took the money. I think those are the other two, but I didn't look much at any of them, except the man who held the gun under my nose. I couldn't help getting a good look at him, and I know that this is the man."



ORME, DEMPSEY, AND MONAGHAN EXHIBITED BY CHIEF BADENOCH TO SOME OF THEIR VICTIMS

Tillie Berkson, the cashier who was robbed at L. Klein's dry goods store, South Halsted and Liberty streets, and J. Meyer, who is in charge of the clothing department at the same store, were the next ones to inspect the prisoners. After closely scrutinizing each one Miss Berkson stepped back and said to Chief Badenoch:

"I am not sure. The one in the middle (Orme) looks a little like the man who stood outside of my cage and pointed a revolver at me, but I am by no means certain that he is the one."

On being shown the revolver taken from Orme she said:

"That is not the one that was pointed at me. I had a good chance to see that one and I know it didn't have that kind of a bead on the end of the barrel."

This remark caused a smile and Inspector Fitzpatrick said:

"No many women would have noticed a thing like that when they were looking into the muzzle of a gun."

Mr. Meyer thought the revolver was quite like the one he saw in the Klein store, and said Orme looked like the taller of the men, but he could not positively identify him.

Police Lay It to Sullivan.

This lack of identification on the part of the Klein people pleased the police officials, as they believe that neither one of the three men who were exhibited yesterday had anything to do with the Klein robbery. They are satisfied that "Red" Sullivan was the man with the pimpled face, who took the



FOUR HOLDUP THUGS WHO CONFESS.

money from Miss Berkson's cash drawer, and that the other man was Jesse Thames, for whom they are now searching.

None of the employés of Klein's store has as yet been asked to identify "Red" Sullivan, but the police are confident that as soon as Miss Berkson and the other clerks see him and Thames together, which opportunity, they confidently assert, will be afforded within the next few days, they will positively identify the two as the "long" and "short" men who committed the Klein robbery.

Chief Badenoch thinks that the exhibition of a large number of criminals at the same time is likely to confuse persons who are not trained to remember faces, and is likely to result either in mistaken identity or an absolute lack of identification. He and his assistants are so well satisfied that Sullivan and Thames are the Klein robbers that he considers it wise to get them together before confronting them with the Klein employés, and when both are seen he regards their identification as an absolute certainty.

Attorney Rufus King, who was held up on the night of June 2 on Jackson boulevard, near Winchester avenue, and robbed of a gold watch valued at $300, thought Orme looked like one of the men whom he saw, but said he was not sufficiently positive to make a definite statement.

Biscuit Company Men Positive.

The New York Biscuit company had been notified in the morning to send the clerks who had witnessed the robbery to that place, but none of them appeared until after a telephone message was sent at 5 o'clock. Then five of them came and without hesitation they all positively declared that Orme was the man who stood at the cashier's window and pointed two revolvers at them while the cash was being taken.

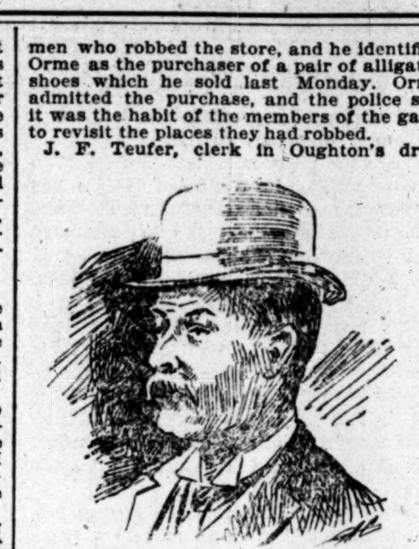
"I had a good look at all of the men who were in the office," C. G. Ewald said, "and I would swear that these three were among the five that held us up."

F. A. Wilson identified Monaghan as one of the gang, and Ed Hynes, W. D. Falk, and W. G. Johnson thought that Monaghan and Dempsey were among the robbers, but they were not absolutely sure. Mr. Falk has seen "Red" Sullivan and he says he is ready to swear that Sullivan is the short man of the gang, who used so much profane language. In this identification the police depend much on Miss Lucas and the other stenographer, who each had a good opportunity to see all of the robbers.

Various Other Identifications.

John O'Connor, clerk in Ruppert's shoe store, No. 166 Harrison street, said Monaghan looked like one of the men who robbed the store, and he identified Orme as the purchaser of a pair of alligator shoes which he sold last Monday. Orme admitted the purchase, and the police say it was the habit of the members of the gang to revisit the places they had robbed.

J. F. Teufer, clerk in Oughton's drug



DETECTIVE SERGEANT JOHN DOWNEY OF DETROIT.

store, Madison avenue and Sixty-third street, positively identified Orme as the man who took the cash from their drawer and Monaghan as one of his companions, but he was not sure about Dempsey.

Chief Badenoch is highly elated over the capture, and feels that the public will no longer unjustly charge him with inactivity and accuse the department of being inefficient. As soon as they get Thames, he says, all of the robbers engaged in the series of holdups will have been rounded up and their conviction will be absolutely sure.

SURE WHITE IS MARSHALL'S SLAYER

But Golden Rule Store Employes Admit They Have Not Seen Orme.

"Nothing can convince me that I was mistaken when I pointed out Clarence White as the murderer of Mr. Marshall," exclaimed Miss Mattie Garretson, the cashier of the Golden Rule store, last night. "It may be that this man Orme, who, they say, is his double, was in the crowd that held up the store, but Clarence White was the man who shot Mr. Marshall, according to my opinion."

It will be hard to convince any of the clerks of the Golden Rule store that White is a victim of mistaken identity. None of them have seen Orme yet, nor, for some reason, are they at all anxious to see him.

"What will be the use?" asked one of them last night. "We know who did it. It was Clarence White. That's all there is to it."

A policeman was sent to the Golden Rule store yesterday to ask some of the clerks to visit Central Station to take a look at Orme. It was a busy day, and none of them found time to go, but may come down this morning. So positive are the Golden Rule employés of the guilt of White that they seem to resent any effort tending to show that Orme may be the man wanted instead of White.

Mrs. Dow, who was one of the strongest witnesses against White, says there is not a doubt that he is the guilty one.

At the time the raid was made on the Golden Rule store Mrs. Dow, who is a clerk in the store, was standing where she had a good look at the bandits. After White was arrested she went to the Desplaines Street Police Station to see if she could identify him. White was brought out with a batch of six or eight other crooks.

"I had resolved to keep still and say nothing about who I thought was the guilty man until I had seen them all," said Mrs. Dow, "but when I saw Clarence White I could not help springing to my feet and exclaiming: 'That's the man!'"

Mrs. Dow is certain that nothing can shake her belief in White's guilt.

"I saw him too plainly," said Mrs. Dow, "and no matter how strong the resemblance between the man called Orme and White, I am certain that White is the man who shot Mr. Marshall. Of course I will go to the station to see Orme if the police insist upon it. But it will do no good. I cannot be deceived in persons readily, and with the excellent opportunity I had of seeing White when he stood in here with his revolvers I am positive when I insist that Clarence White is the right man."

Miss Mattie Garretson, the plucky cashier of the Golden Rule store, is as decided in her opinion as to who the perpetrators of the famous murder were as is Mrs. Dow or the other clerks in the store. Miss Garretson's fellow-clerks repose the greatest faith in her judgment. She went to the station to see White almost under protest, because she was afraid she might make a mistake and wrong an innocent man. But at the first glance at Clarence White she said she knew he was the man wanted.

"I couldn't well be mistaken," said Miss Garretson. "Both men stood right by my side for a long time, it seemed, although it was only a minute or two in fact. But I had a good look at the men and I feel positive one of them was Clarence White. Orme might have been there, but I saw White, I am sure, and I believe he is the man who did the shooting."

Miss Garretson and the other clerks admitted that they had not compared the descriptions and pictures of White and Orme and did not appreciate the remarkable likeness between them. They had no malice toward White, they said, but only wanted the guilty man, whoever he was, brought to justice.

FOUR "HOLDUP" THUGS CONFESS.

All Are Said to Be Members of the Old Lally Gang.

Five men took part in two different holdups on Sunday night on the West Side, in the Desplaines street district. Within an hour three of the men were locked up at the Desplaines Street Station, and yesterday afternoon a fourth member of the gang was arrested. All the stolen property has been recovered, and each of the men has made a written confession of his guilt. The men arrested are said to be members of the old Lally gang. They are all under 25 years old. Their names are James Thompson, John Jerdy, John Knudson, and Michael Lally.

A. Roeder, No. 32 West Madison street, the first man held up by the gang, was robbed on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks at Clinton street at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The robbers got two cents, a pawn ticket for a silver watch, and a laundry ticket.

At 1 o'clock the following morning the same gang robbed Nathan Levi, No. 302 West Randolph street, in Randolph street, near Canal. The second holdup netted the men a gold watch and $2.

Levi told Policemen Larkins, Lindrum, and Dorcan of the Desplaines street detail of the holdup. They arrested Lally and Knudson. Jerdy was arrested a short time afterwards by Policeman Sterling of the West Chicago Avenue Station at Milwaukee avenue and Indiana street. The gold watch and the money were found in his pockets.

Jerdy confessed to both holdups and put his confession in writing. Lally followed with his part in both affairs, and, finally, Knudson. Each of the men furnished complete descriptions of the others engaged in the holdups, and on these Thompson was arrested yesterday. He has also made a written confession.

CATCH FOURTEEN AT ONE SWOOP.

Maxwell Street Police Say They Are All in the Rogues' Gallery.

Fourteen men and boys, the eldest 27 and the youngest 18 years old, were arrested by the Maxwell Street police yesterday afternoon. All are said to be known as thieves and pickpockets, and the picture of each, according to the police, is in the rogue's gallery. They were found in a vacant house in the rear of No. 372 West Taylor street, and at the station they were recognized as old offenders. They were:

Fred Theno.
Frank McDonald.
Frank Donovan.
William Newman.
Thomas Desmond.
Michael O'Hearn, alias "Kid the Chunk."
Joseph Burke.
James McGinnis.
Charles Moysant.
Charles Baker.
John Mead, alias "Limpy."
John Walters, alias "Dirty Dick."
Maurice Conway.
Frank Welcome.

For a long time Samuel J. Jirskey, who owns the property, No. 372 West Taylor street, has been annoyed by the men and boys gathering in the building in the rear of the house. He finally complained to the police. Policemen Harwich and Golden were detailed on the case on Saturday.

That night they watched the building and saw half a dozen men and boys come and go, but they did not arrest them. They wanted to make their raid when more were in the building. Sunday afforded them no better opportunity, but yesterday they counted fourteen as they entered the building, one by one, during the afternoon.

At 4 o'clock Harwich, with drawn revolver, took his station by a side door. Golden went to the front door and rapped.

"Who's there?" came from the inside.

"Open this door," replied the policeman.

The order was not obeyed, but the next instant the door was broken in by Golden, and, as he confronted the inmates, he warned them not to move on penalty of being shot.

Harwich and Golden stood guard together. A passing citizen was hailed, and, at their request, he called the patrol wagon from the Maxwell Street Station. The prisoners were handled with ease, as the wagon brought several policemen.

James McGinnis first came to the notice of the police two years ago, when he entered A. Beck's saloon, No. 351 Blue Island avenue, on Feb. 12. It was Lincoln's birthday and Beck had a bust of the President over his bar. McGinnis was abusive of American institutions, as he stood with several companions at the bar, and, drawing a revolver, fired a shot at the bust. For this Justice Eberhardt fined him $25. He has subsequently been arrested, the police say, several times.

Charles Baker is better known to the police than some of the others arrested. Mrs. Ryan, No. 684 West Eighteenth street, has identified him as the boy who recently robbed her of her purse while she was a passenger on a Blue Island avenue car. The purse contained $68 and a valuable ring.

"The prisoners are all expert pickpockets and thieves," said Policeman Harwich yesterday. "They adopt a novel scheme to operate, and it is generally successful. Two of them would apparently engage in a quarrel and would begin fighting on the sidewalk. Some one, oftentimes a woman, would try to separate them, and then a third boy, a confederate of the two fighters, would crowd forward and pick the pockets of the peacemaker."

HELM SUSPECTS ARE BOUND OVER.

Robbery the Charge Against Thomas McCarthy, J. Frazee, and W. Whyler.

The police were much pleased yesterday when Justice Richardson held Thomas McCarthy, John Frazee, and William Whyler to the Criminal Court. The men were arrested a week ago while, it is said, they were attempting to hold up Edward Helm in his billiard parlor at Nos. 108 and 110 Randolph street. All the witnesses in the case were in court and gave brief testimony, and after the men had been allowed to make a defense they were held in bonds of $5,000 each on charges of robbery, and were also fined $100 each for disorderly conduct.

WHITE TO BE TRIED IN A FEW DAYS.

Attorney Green Assured That He Will Not Wait Long.

Attorney Alexander D. Green appeared in Judge Chetlain's court yesterday morning to renew his motion in behalf of Clarence White, charged with the murder of Thomas J. Marshall. The motion asks for an immediate trial. Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum informed Attorney Green that the Assistant State's-Attorney who had the case in hand would be ready to go to trial in a day or two. With this understanding the motion was not called up. If the case is not put on the call today Attorney Green will renew his motion. It is understood that Judge Chetlain will hear the motion today.

CHARGE IS ROBBING C. C. HAYNES.

Frank Moloney Under Arrest at the West Lake Street Station.

Frank Moloney is held at the West Lake Street Police Station charged with robbing C. C. Haynes, No. 406 West Harrison street.

Mr. Haynes, while on his way home on Friday night, at Congress and Loomis streets was stopped by three men, who robbed him of his watch and purse containing $7.

Moloney was arrested last night, but his alleged companions have not been located.

BADENOCH TO LOOK UP SHIRKERS.

Chief Talks of Charges of Neglect of Duty by Policemen.

Chief of Police Badenoch will look into the charges of neglect of duty on the part of the West Side patrolmen.

"Assuming that THE TRIBUNE'S reports are correct," the Chief said in discussing the matter yesterday, "the patrolmen and patrol sergeants must be shirking. Prior to the adoption of the straight beat system the average patrolman did not walk near the distance to which he is allotted now. The change took effect in the heated term, and as it has worked a hardship to some of the men a degree of leniency has been exercised.

"The new system of making the post one mile long with directions to pull the boxes at the ends every forty minutes alternately enables the patrol sergeant to detect readily whether the man is traveling the post. It would be impossible for a man to maintain a steady trudge of nine hours, and we do not ask him to. We give men a leeway of fifteen minutes at each turn of the post. That gives them a rest. There is an order prohibiting patrolmen from using street cars while they are on duty.

"So far as men pulling the box for one another is concerned I may say the operators at the stations are charged with becoming conversant with the voices of the men who report to them, and they are held accountable for discrepancies.

"Of course, the all-night saloons are open in direct violation of law. The records of the department will show that saloonkeepers on the West Side have been arrested many times. I regret to say, though, that in many instances Police Justices have let offenders off easily. If the saloon of Ald. Rogers was open at 2:30 a. m. it undoubtedly was so in violation of the law. If policemen are seen entering a place where liquor is sold when they are on duty they are disciplined."

MILWAUKEE CAR BARNS DESTROYED.

One Fireman Fatally Injured by Falling Walls—Loss Is $50,000—No Cars Are Burned.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The large barns of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, at Third and Chamber streets, were totally destroyed by fire tonight.

James O'Donnell, the Captain of Truck No. 5, was struck by a falling wall and was probably fatally injured.

The fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, started in the second floor. It quickly ran through the big barn, which was a brick structure 100x150. There was some delay in getting a large force of engines to the scene of the fire, as the barns are about four miles from the center of the city. When the department arrived the whole interior of the building was in flames. There were only seven cars in the barn when the fire was discovered and as the power was on the firemen and a few men who were about ran them out to a place of safety.

Supt. A. W. Lynn, who was early on the scene, says there was nothing in the portion of the barn where the fire started which was of an inflammable nature, and he cannot account for its origin unless it was incendiary. After it had been burning for fifteen minutes the south wall fell.

The total loss by the fire will not exceed $50,000, of which $40,000 is on the building and the balance on motors and other material.

The Third street barns quartered the cars of the Third street and Greenfield avenue lines, and traffic has been stopped on these lines.

Henderson, Ky., July 20.—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the Pythian Building, Park Theater, and Barrett House, together with a number of small buildings. The loss is estimated at not less that $250,000.

JOHN T. M'ENNIS DIES IN ST. LOUIS.

Newspaper-Man Passes Away After a Long Illness.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—[Special.]—John T. McEnnis, the newspaper man, died this afternoon at the residence of his father, in this city. Mr. McEnnis had been sick for four months, and for some weeks it was known to those most closely associated with him that recovery was impossible.

John T. McEnnis was born in this city Oct. 26, 1854, and after service on various city papers here he went to Chicago and became a member of the Daily News staff, afterwards going to the Times and Mail of that city. Returning to St. Louis in 1894, he was given a position on the Globe-Democrat.

Funeral of James Peevey.

Funeral services for James Peevey, who died on Saturday at his home, No. 745 Fifty-ninth street, were held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from the Church of the Visitation, Fifty-fifth and Peoria streets. The Rev. Father McGuire officiated. Those who acted as pallbearers were John Moore, T. J. Rowe, F. H. Pierce, James Sheehan, Edward Wall, David Rowe, Thomas McCarthy, and Charles Erickson. Interment was at Calvary.

Lawrence Bergin.

Lawrence Bergin, for many years well known in politics in the Twenty-ninth Ward, died early yesterday morning at his home, No. 4256 Ashland avenue. Congestion of the lungs with complications was the cause of his death. He was 37 years of age and leaves a widow and family. Funeral services will be held tomorrow and interment will be at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

W. H. Jenkins.

W. H. Jenkins, assistant paymaster in the Controller's office, died shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 4862 Washington avenue. Mr. Jenkins' death was caused by a complication of diseases, and he was compelled to leave his duties in the office a month ago. He was appointed assistant paymaster at the beginning of Mayor Swift's term.

Daniel E. Hungerford.

Rome, July 20.—Col. Daniel E. Hungerford, father of Mrs. John W. Mackay, died at 11 o'clock this morning at his home in this city.

WEE SISTERS PREVENT A KIDNAPING.

Two Little Sons of Blacksmith Radtke of Harlem Are Carried Off by Unknown Men.

Two boys, the sons of Blacksmith Radtke of Harlem, were carried away yesterday by two men mounted on horses. They were taken the length of the town and across the Desplaines River into Maywood.

Two weeping sisters tagged the small boys and their captors. The distress of the girls brought them the aid of an armed man and of other men who were not armed, and in time the alleged kidnapers were outwitted.

The people in returning made a queer procession through the country, led by the two boys mounted on the horses of their so-called abductors, and flanked on either side by the weeping sisters. Town Marshal Camphouse of Maywood joined the party and proved a good shepherd to the man charged with kidnaping. He arrested this man, Johnson, of Elmhurst, Ill., and let him go a little later with a letter to his employer. "For it was his first offense," said the Town Marshal.

BAD READING UNSETTLES HER MIND.

Oscar Wich of Lincoln Blames the Record for His Wife's Suicide.

Lincoln, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—The testimony of the husband in a suicide case here today was that his wife, Mrs. Oscar Wich, had been an ardent reader of the blood and thunder prize stories in the Chicago Record and that it had unsettled her mind was his belief. She was about 30 and left three little ones. She ended her life by jumping into a well.

"DEAD" EDITOR IS BACK.

V. KARLOWSKI RETURNS TO CHICAGO AFTER BEING "KILLED BY CARS."

Publisher of Gazeta Polska Surprises His Friends by Appearing on the Streets When They Thought Him in Another World—It Is Said He Came Near Being Another Enoch Arden—His "Widow" Paid for Masses for His Soul's Peace.

Victor Karlowski, former editor of the oldest Polish paper in this country, the Gazeta Polska of this city, who, after a sudden disappearance on Good Friday, April 3, was supposed to have been killed by a railroad train in New York, is very much alive, and back in Chicago.

Karlowski's return last night created considerable excitement in the Polish neighborhood along Noble street. Every person thought him dead, and when walking down Noble street it was somewhat of a task for him to convince his friends and acquaintances that it was not his ghost they saw, and to induce them to converse with him.

Among all the people surprised, the most surprised is his wife. Upon his disappearance she advertised in various parts to find him, but all attempts failed. Two weeks after his disappearance a man was found mangled upon a railroad in New York. A Polish prayerbook answering in description to one owned by Karlowski was found upon the man. Several small trinkets were also found, which also resembled the possessions of the lost editor. These effects of the killed man were sent to Mrs. Karlowski in this city, and she identified the things as those of her husband. Everything about the killed person seemed to indicate the identity of the editor, and papers throughout the country announced the fact that he was no more. Polish papers abroad also published the fact, and even the newspaper of which he was the editor told of his terrible death. His wife, like a good Catholic, went to the priest and paid for requiem masses to be said for the departed soul of her husband.

Mrs. Karlowski consulted several lawyers as to the amount of damages she could claim for the life of her husband, and it is said that the company was willing to give $1,500 to her to settle the matter.

While she was still deliberating as to whether she would take the $1,500 or bring action against the railroad for a larger sum, one Joseph Jakubowski is reported to have said he wanted to marry her. The story, as told by the returned Karlowski, is that she consented, but the law interfered. The proof of her husband's death, which was scaring the railroad company, was not satisfactory to permit her to marry some one else, and so she had to wait without marrying until the term of years prescribed by law expired. Then she would be legally free to marry again.

While these things were going on in Chicago and while Karlowski's children were wearing crêpe and went daily to church to pray for his departed soul, Mr. Karlowski was having a hard time living away from home.

The story of his journey, as told in his words, is as follows:

"I left Chicago at 8 o'clock in the morning on Good Friday, April 3, without one cent in my pocket, because all the money I had my wife took from me. I traveled along the railroad tracks of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road and finally found my way to Danville, Ill., sick and exhausted. There I lay in the hospital for about two weeks. When I recovered I started out again. I went to Evansville, Ind., and then traveled all over Indiana until I reached Terre Haute. There I remained several days, as I expected work at sewer digging, at which I was promised a job. I was disappointed in my expectation and commenced to travel again. I went to Cincinnati.

"I worked on a farm near Cincinnati for awhile and then went to Berea, O., where last Saturday I learned of my supposed death. I immediately wrote a letter to my daughter, who informed me that my wife wanted to marry another man. I couldn't stand this, so I came home."

Karlowski went to his daughter's home last night, at No. 634 Dickson street, where he will remain for some time. His daughter, Mrs. Dobrzynski, is well known in the community, and rejoices at having found her father. She asserts that she always maintained that the book found was not her father's.

Victor Karlowski is 50 years old and is a graduate of a university in Germany. He served a term in the State Legislature.

FRENCH GLORIES IN HIS CRIME.

Rockford Murderer Expresses His Willingness to Expiate His Deed.

Rockford, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—"I am satisfied. I am perfectly willing to die now."

These were the words of James French, who murdered his wife on Sunday, when told today that his victim was dead. The bullet he fired at his own head when he was brought to bay on the river bank lodged in his right jaw, inflicting a not dangerous wound.

French passed the night in a semi-unconscious condition, but today was able to converse with friends and will quickly recover. He exhibits no remorse for his awful crime, but says he would have killed a dozen people, if necessary, to end the life of his wife.

Succession of English Sons.

The oldest sons of the younger sons of peers take precedence over the oldest sons of Baronets.

Children's photos a great specialty at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater Bldg.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph street, agents.

Our habits tend to kill the hair and turn it gray too early. Save the color and beauty of your hair by using Parker's Hair Balsam.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the most efficacious stimulant to the appetite.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU. Washington, D. C., July 20.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, preceded by showers in south portion, slightly warmer in south portion, southwesterly to westerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair, warmer, light to fresh westerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair, light to fresh westerly winds.

Iowa and Nebraska—Fair, variable winds, probably cooler Wednesday morning.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 20, 7 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.96	90	92	S.E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.88	82	84	S.	....	Clear
Boston	30.00	72	78	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.90	70	74	S.W.	.64	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.00	74	86	S.	.68	Rain
Cheyenne	29.82	76	78	S.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.90	82	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.04	74	78	S.	.06	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.94	74	78	S.W.	.42	Fair
Davenport	29.88	84	88	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.94	82	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.90	76	78	W.	.01	Fair
Dodge City	29.92	82	86	S.W.	....	Fair
Duluth	29.92	70	72	W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.84	86	90	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.10	84	88	S.	.01	Clear
Grand Haven	29.88	70	72	S.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.86	84	88	W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.06	62	68	N.	....	Fair
Huron	29.94	74	80	E.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	30.02	74	76	S.W.	.62	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.22	80	90	S.E.	....	Fair
Kansas City	29.96	82	84	N.E.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.04	90	94	S.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.88	74	82	W.	....	Clear
M[illegible]uette	29.88	70	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.06	86	88	S.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.80	70	70	S.	.36	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.06	82	88	S.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.16	84	88	S.	.18	Fair
New York City	30.04	76	82	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Omaha	29.94	82	84	N.E.	....	Fair
Oswego	29.84	72	74	S.	.58	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.02	82	92	S.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30.02	76	80	S.W.	.78	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.84	86	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.80	80	84	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.86	58	62	W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.98	78	82	S.	.40	Fair
St. Paul	29.96	76	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.80	88	92	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	78	78	S.W.	.16	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	78	78	S.	.06	Fair
Washington	30.06	82	88	S.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 70 degrees; 9 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 75; 12 m., 75; 1 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 77; 6 p. m., 84. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.64; 6 p. m., 29.60.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
H. Henn Onigue, Sarrah E. C. Hart	26—19
John Lengzel, Katie Gorceso	22—21
Vernon R. Lawton, Carrie J. Ingersoll	25—21
John Burns, Mary Smith	22—24
Jacob Miller, Beatrice Kroth	23—20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William J. Chapman, Lillian J. Darrow	29—19
Karl Degener, Katie Gnutzman	24—22
Karol Jrzyk, Zofila Krzyzak	34—20
Frank Tumsbeck, Hannah Schultz	22—18
Tomas Hauser, Marie Jarolimkova	24—21
Fred L. Shumway, Margaret A. Jordan	30—40
Emil F. Schmitz, Augusta Grimm	22—22
Laib Cohn, Rose Jurim	48—45
Josef Baron, Anna Stetz	23—20
John H. Kennedy, Florence M. Seymore	26—23
Anders M. Peterson, Adelaide E. Holland	22—19
Herman Herwitz, Fannie Edwin	28—28
William Drury, Mary Webb	27—21
William J. C. Schulz, Bertha Peglow	21—22
John J. Boland, Minnie Miller	33—35
Stephen Brusczyk, Annie Urbanska	21—18
Robert Henry, Harriet Walsh	27—21
Jessie Summers, Emma Allen	23—22
Samuel Letsch, Sapina Rees	22—25
Denis Lyons, Margareth Cronin	35—35
James C. Karrigan, Kate L. Bauerlack	26—22
George Low, Edith Chambers	25—19
Frederick Rudolph, Anna Pfiler	22—20
David Bohmann, Lena Guderjhn	22—20
Charles K. Gleason, Hortense Meyerhaus	30—26
David W. Hutchinson, Jessie Laidlaw	21—18
William Smith, Minnie Mullens	42—34
Mark Slocum, Lizzie Gorane	26—28
Wojciech Ochata, Salmea Sprawka	23—23
Carl G. Forsberg, Eleonora Shirqvist	30—30
Michael McLaughlin, Margareth Conway	26—26
Carl Ofverberg, Maria Rydberg	39—40
Anthony Jurgenson, Louise Wendel	35—22
Byron A. Barlow Jr., Emily P. Dunlop	27—28
Theron A. Hovey, Jennie B. Nichols	40—25
Jakob Mathies, Emilie Wallis	42—55
George Schneller, Myrtle Holmes	23—18
William Eichin, Martha Tanner	26—23
Filippo Depeso, Maria Rosso	27—19
John Chmielewski, Mary Meller	26—35
Charles T. Richey, Orrie Henry	22—19
Charles Howsam, Martha Thompson	26—24
M. Oliver W. Lee, Inez McCloskey	22—20
Fred F. Hathorne, Marie L. Mertz	24—24
Horace P. Boardman, Elsa Leonard	27—23
Frank Connor, Catharine White	44—41
Richard Haack, Minnie Lassin	24—25

DEATHS.

BURKE—Mrs. Alice, wife of the late James M. and mother of John, William, Charles, Katie, Joseph, and George Burke, at her residence, 311 Grand-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

CURTIS—At Loveland, Colo., July 16, 1896, Robert Enos, only son of John H. and Callista M. Curtis. Funeral at Desplaines, Ill., Sunday, July 19, 1896, 1 o'clock p. m.

DAVIDSON—July 20, 1896, James Davidson, aged 79, father of Mrs. William Fraser and Mrs. A. F. Strang, native of Wick, Scotland. Funeral from his late residence, 74 Osgood-st., Wednesday, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

FREESE—Frederick Freese, July 19, 1896, at his residence, 190 W. 18th-st., father of Carrie, William, Officer Freese, and Mrs. J. T. Vail, aged 69. Funeral Wednesday, July 22, at 1 o'clock, to Wunders' Cemetery.

HALLOREN—On July 20 William Halloren, age 76 years. Funeral from son's residence, 6129 Drexel-av., Thursday, July 22, to Church of the Holy Cross, thence to Calvary.

JENKINS—William H. Jenkins, on Monday, July 20. Funeral Wednesday, 10 a. m., from his late residence, 4862 Washington-av. Burial private.

MORRISON—At Fox Lake, Ill., the 20th inst., Mary A. Morrison, beloved wife of Richard H. Morrison. St. Clair, Mich., and Toronto papers copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. O. N. HUFF HAS RESIGNED HIS POSITION as medical director of the Palmyra Springs Sanitarium, Palmyra, Wis., to resume his practice in this city.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXTRA GOOD cook; understands plain and fancy cooking. F. M., 427 South May-st.

ST. JOE AND BENTON HARBOR.
FOR A GOOD TIME
Take the Palace Fast Steamers,
"City of Chicago" and "City of Milwaukee,"
TO ST. JOE and BENTON HARBOR, MICH.
Leave daily 9:30 a. m., return arrive city 8:30 p. m.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. EXTRA Trip Saturday 2 p. m. Tickets good to return day boats following Sun. and Mon.
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TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1896.

BRYAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BOLTER.

Bryan would have been a bolter had the Chicago convention declared for honest money. He himself said so at Birmingham, Ala., in June, 1895, in these words:

Nothing in heaven above, on the earth below, or in hell beneath could make me support a gold standard candidate on a gold standard platform.

BRYAN may be all right in the rôle of "Little Billee," but with Altgeld, Tillman, and the rest he appears to have a surfeit of Svengali.

THE managers of the various campaigns are to be congratulated at having decided to locate their respective headquarters at a summer resort.

A CHICAGO boy will write to McKinley today for an appointment to West Point. This may be a trifle early, but the boy is making no mistake about where to apply.

THE suspicion is growing that Senator Hill will not bolt the Popocratic ticket. "I am an ex-Democrat" will probably be his new slogan, or whatever he calls it.

NOW is the time for St. Louis to be sorry it ever said the Republican convention was tame. A lion-tamer could not make an impression on the convention in session now.

A WATERMELON that took a prize in the South is to be presented to McKinley. If this does not break the "Solid South," then there is no truth in all this watermelon literature.

THE consensus of reports from Cuba yesterday indicated that Gen. José Maceo would remain dead until Wednesday or Thursday, and that Gomez would not die again until next week.

A CAREFUL review of the figures prepared by the various Popocratic managers shows they concede one State to McKinley, but they are undecided as to which one it will be. This is a marked concession, but they can afford to be generous, as they will have so short a time to live.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened weak and continued depressed during the entire day. On the local market stocks were weak and comparatively quiet. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 80 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were unsettled by the financial outlook and depressed at the close. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday September wheat closed ½@⅝ cent lower, corn ⅝@¾ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye and barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent higher, September pork 5 cents lower, and lard and ribs 10 cents lower.

A LIVELY hunt has been instituted for the man who discovered Sewall. Senator Butler of North Carolina is in the front rank of the huntsmen and he declares he is not so much interested in the personality of the discoverer as in the motives he had for making his discovery public. Whoever the man is, he has succeeded thus far in keeping his identity secret. The theory that Sewall discovered himself is untenable, for he could not have promulgated himself unaided with such conspicuous success. A more reasonable theory is that the man who did the business packed up his microscope and took to the woods as soon as he realized what a remarkable Popocratic specimen he had set moving in the political world.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 13,590,000 bushels of wheat, 4,958,000 bushels of corn, 978,000 bushels of oats, 275,000 bushels of rye, and 21,000 bushels of barley. Total, 19,823,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 20,481,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 46,743,000 bushels of wheat, 8,666,000 bushels of corn, 7,107,000 bushels of oats, 1,656,000 bushels of rye, and 748,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 477,000 bushels in wheat and by 522,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 754,000 bushels.

A CHICAGO man arrested for attempting to flirt with a girl on the street has been fined $25 and told to go and do it no more. When he was searched by the police his most conspicuous possession proved to be a long revolver. The question is raised at once whether he was more flirtatious than holdupish, and whether if his attempts to flirt had not been so abruptly checked he would not have proved to be a highwayman masquerading in the grimaces of a Lothario. But regarding him simply as the "masher" he assumed to be his fine was not large enough to fit the offense. There are few beings at large more obnoxious than these insolent loafers who stand on street corners and ogle women. They rely for immunity on the fact that women themselves are too timid to complain to the police. A New York Justice recently fined one of these creatures $500, and a little drastic treatment of that sort would not be amiss in Chicago.

BILLY MASON was at Centralia last week and made a speech, in which he got after the Boy Orator, who was at that time traversing Illinois, carrying with him his "cross of gold" and his "crown of thorns." Mason ripped him up the back thus:

And this from a Democrat—a Democrat whose party has been engaged in shaking dice for undershirts and giving us vinegar on a sponge to drink for the last four years. Like Pontius Pilate of old he washes his hands in the presence of the multitude and seeks to divest himself of responsibility. He talks of crucifying, does he? Does he not remember that there would have been no crucifixion if Judas had not got stuck on silver? Judas has betrayed his party into the Populistic garden of Gethsemane, but, thank God, the jingle of silver will not betray seventy millions of American people.

The audience roared with delight. So will all who read Mason's apt characterization. The Boy Orator will be sorry he ever trotted out the cross and crown, long before the Republican stump speakers are through with him.

SUPPRESSING THE REAL ISSUE.

In his speech at Centralia last week Bryan quoted the Popocrat money plank, and then indorsed it thus:

The issue is drawn and we have our choice in this campaign between an American financial system for the American people and an English financial system for the English aristocracy. If I mistake not the patriotism of the people, who have never been appealed to in vain, there can be but one issue in this campaign and but one result.

Beyond such "glittering generalities" as this Bryan did not go in his Centralia speech nor in those he has delivered elsewhere. He did not assert that free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1 without the aid of any other nation will give dollars which will be equal to gold dollars containing 23 1-5 grains of gold.

It was not to be expected that he would allege that the unlimited silver dollars will be as good as the gold dollars. For neither he nor any other Popocrat anticipates or desires such a result. Bryan abhors silver dollars which are worth as much as the present dollars are, whether gold, silver, or paper.

There is 500 millions of silver money now, every dollar of which—without the aid of any other nation—is worth 23 1-5 grains of gold. But Bryan denounces that silver. He regards it as part of the "cross of gold" on which American humanity is crucified. Each of the present silver dollars is in his eyes a thorn in that crown which "you must not press down upon the brow of labor."

He wishes to secure free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 for the express purpose of knocking down the present silver dollars to their bullion value of 50 or 53 cents. That is the nub of Bryanism and Popocracy. Take that out of the Chicago platform and nothing will remain most of the Popocrats care a fig for.

But while Bryan and his party have in view the knocking down of the value of the present silver dollars, and will be satisfied with nothing else, they dodge, evade, and slur over this inevitable and in their opinion highly desirable result of free coinage. Why? Because they are ashamed to avow their purpose openly and plainly.

The real issue is: Shall the present silver dollars be deprived of one-half their present purchasing power? But while Bryan asserts "the issue is drawn," he misstates it, saying the people are called on to choose between "an American financial system for Americans and an English financial system for the English aristocracy."

This is the summit of demagogy. It is both a suppression of truth and a suggestion of falsehood. When did silver monometallism become the American financial system? When was 50 cents' worth of silver ever made the American standard dollar for the payment of all debts, dues, and demands?

Did the Popocratic convention do what the American Congress had not done, and establish the silver monometallic system by putting a declaration in favor of that system in its platform? If the Popocrats have established silver monometallism they had to go to Mexico for a financial system, or they got it from the Chinese. Silver monometallism is not indigenous to the United States. If adopted here this country will have no monopoly of it.

The present American financial system, which was established and has been maintained without the aid of any other nation, is a bimetallic system, with silver maintained at a parity with gold. The issue tendered by Bryan and his Popocrats is the abandonment of that American system and its replacement by a foreign system. It is the breaking down of the 500 millions of silver now in use from 100-cent dollars to 50-cent dollars by the 16 to 1 free coinage method.

That scaling-down the value of the silver dollars would be accompanied also by the expulsion of the 500 millions of gold which are in use now under the American financial system. That system would be destroyed utterly.

There is somehting ineffably contemptible in Bryan's calling gold value money "the English financial system for the English aristocracy." That aristocracy, with all its branches, numbers about 250,000 persons. But there are 40 millions of souls in Great Britain and Ireland. Is not gold standard money the money of the 39,750,000 as well as of the 250,000 "aristocrats"?

There are six million voters in Great Britain and Ireland. The lawmaking power is in their hands. Would they put up with gold standard money if they thought it was against their interests to do so? They believe they are entitled to as good money as the "aristocracy," and they get it.

Bryan may not be aware of it, but gold is the standard of value of the money of Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Scandinavia, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Turkey. Russia is changing from the silver to the gold standard. Three hundred and sixty millions of people in Europe are using gold value money. Does Bryan look on them as "English aristocrats"?

The people of the United States have gold value money, as the Europeans have. But since "English aristocrats" have that kind of money Bryan calls on Americans to pattern after Mexico, China, Japan, and Peru.

BRYAN'S GROSS PERVERSIONS.

In his speech at Centralia Bryan asserted that four years ago the Republican and Democratic parties occupied about the same ground on the money question.

The Republican party said the American people are in favor of bimetallism and the Democratic party was holding to the use of gold and silver as a standard money for the country, and to the coinage of both for money. Thus you see that both parties declared in favor of gold and silver as the money of our country.

Then Bryan went on to declare that—

The party at St. Louis declared for the maintenance of the gold standard, but that platform does not say that the gold standard is a good thing, because that platform pledged the party to get rid of the gold standard, but declared that this change cannot be made except by international agreement until the leading nations of the world should help.

This is a deliberate, willful perversion of the St. Louis platform. It is a malicious attempt to create a false impression as to its declarations. The platform reads thus:

The Republican party is unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

This is what Bryan calls "a pledge to get rid of the gold standard." He knows better. Were he an honest man he would admit that the party is pledged unequivocally to the maintenance of the gold standard.

The platform proceeds to explain what is meant by "preserving the existing gold standard"—that is, all the silver and paper currency must continue to be maintained at a parity with gold in value, as they have been since 1878. This applies to the greenbacks, silver certificates, and silver dollars, Sherman notes, and national bank notes.

Why did not Bryan quote the money plank of his opponents, instead of giving his hearers a perverted summary of it? Is his temperament so radically dishonest that he cannot do that? Are all his speeches to be as full of falsehoods as the one with which he opened his campaign?

The platform does say that "the gold standard is a good thing." It declares that that standard is "the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth." It states that all the obligations of the United States and all its money must be maintained at that standard, because it is "a good thing."

The platform does not intimate that the object of securing an international agreement is to get rid of the gold standard. The object is to lift up the debased and depreciating silver to a parity with gold at some correct ratio. When that is done the gold standard will not have to be maintained, laboriously, for it will maintain itself with ease then, just as it did in this country when silver was worth 129 cents an ounce.

Is Bryan unable to controvert successfully the positions of the Republican platform? He seems to admit as much when he dodges and perverts those positions. Is this due to innate dishonesty, or is it a confession that his reasoning powers are so weak that he cannot meet his opponents fairly and squarely?

POPOCRATIC PREDICAMENT IN MAINE.

The State Democratic convention of Maine, which met in Portland some time since, nominated Mr. Winslow for Governor upon the following platform:

We oppose the free coinage of silver and favor the single gold standard, unless a different standard is adopted through international agreement.

Since that time the Chicago convention by a large majority nominated the Popocrat Bryan and the Plutocrat Sewall upon the following platform:

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public or private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin.

Now come the Maine Popocrats and demand as the solution of this predicament that there shall be another convention, to repudiate the currency plank of the first convention and place Winslow on a free silver platform. Should he refuse to be reversed and run on the gold platform, as it is intimated he will do, then the Popocrats will nominate a separate ticket, and, it is stated, will unite with the Populists, in which case Prof. Bateman, who has already been nominated for Governor by the latter, will become the logical candidate of the Popocrats for Governor. He insists that all who believe in free coinage must vote for him. In this dilemma the Bangor Whig sensibly says:

It will thus be seen that there is only one way for the sound business Democrat to solve the riddle and that is by following the example of thousands of Democrats in other States and resolve to support the Republican candidates on a platform of integrity and prosperity. If the situation remains as it is today and they vote for a sound money man on a sound money platform in the September election, every vote thus cast will count in the general elections to follow in November as an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and free silver. This is inevitable.

It will be plainly enough seen from all this that the honest money Democrats of Maine do not know where they are at. If the platform is not changed and Winslow runs, then the Democrats will be rent in twain. If Winslow should step down and out, and the platform should be reversed, or even if he should consent to be reversed himself, then the sound money Democrats on election day must either vote the Republican ticket or take to the woods, to study the beauties of nature, or to the sea to catch haddock and hake.

But there is another ridiculous side to the predicament. The Maine Populists demand positive assurances from Sewall that he will help Bateman, who is the logical Popocratic candidate, or they will immediately organize on their arrival at St. Louis to prevent his indorsement by the convention, and as Bateman is the Chairman of the delegation, he will have great influence, the more so as Sewall is suspected and disliked by the Populists because he is a banker and a protectionist. Sewall meanwhile is saying nothing. The Lone Fisherman is sitting on the wharf at Bath waiting for bites, and can give no encouragement to any one until there has been a consultation and the Democrats decide what they will do about a new platform, if not a new candidate.

Meanwhile, if the St. Louis Populist convention is wise, and has any regard for its own principles, it will rectify the blunder made by the Popocratic convention at Chicago by removing Sewall and putting in his place the Popocrat, Pitchfork Tillman, so that the repudiating Confederate South may be represented on the ticket. Logic, consistency, and the eternal fitness of things require the change should be made. It would solve one of the questions in the Maine predicament. The other will be solved in September by the Republicans.

EXHAUSTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

The exhaustion of the anthracite coal deposits at some time in the future has been a fruitful theme for occasional discussion, but there appears to be now a unanimity of opinion that science gives promise of making the supply adequate indefinitely. An estimate prepared by Mr. William Griffith of Scranton, Pa., who is a competent expert, places the still unused supply at 5,073,786,750 tons. These figures relate to the amount available for shipment, local consumption being excluded. A less conservative estimate, made by the Pennsylvania Coal Waste Commission, places the total unused supply at 6,898,000,000 tons. If the larger figures are accepted and science takes out of the reckoning, the probable life of the anthracite industry would be limited to 109 years on the accepted basis of an average annual increase in use of 1,200,000 tons.

But happily these estimates must be corrected by the known results of scientific effort, and perhaps entirely wiped out by the achievements science seems destined to make in the near future. At present not more than 8 per cent of the energy in coal is obtained by the combustion of coal for the making of steam and the running of an engine for the development of electricity. The recent invention of Dr. Jacques gives promise of utilizing over 50 per cent of the energy contained in coal in generating electricity. If this invention is perfected and adapted to common use it is easy to see it would extend the availability of the coal supply through several more centuries. Another and perhaps equally important use of this invention would be the reclaiming of the vast banks of anthracite culm. It is asserted that in the last half century at least 400,000,000 tons of culm have been accumulated. By the Jacques process a competent authority declares:

The old culm banks contain reserve energy sufficient to furnish us with power for many generations, and the coal now in the ground will be so mined that culm banks will cease to be the most prominent objects in an old anthracite district.

But within the last few years another factor has assumed prominence that may play an important part in conserving the coal supply. When electrical science shall have discovered how to transmit over copper wires the power going to waste at Niagara Falls 500 or 600 miles economically, then most of New England, including Boston, all New York, including Yorklyn, most of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, all of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and most of Upper and Lower Canada can obtain prodigious power from that source, enough, indeed, to replace the consumption of many millions of tons of anthracite coal. Nicola Tesla has partly solved this problem already and has offered some convincing evidence that it will be solved completely within the next quarter century. It has ceased to be a mere fanciful dream. Coupled with the other advances made by scientists in the effort to lessen the waste of energy in the use of coal, it seems to warrant an assurance that the anthracite coal beds of the world will respond to all the demands mankind may ever make on them.

BAITS TO CATCH VOTES.

Among the baits to the Popocrat free silver coinage trap is the following statement, going the rounds in the farmers' newspapers West and South:

A Mexican farmer sends a hundred bushels of wheat to London and gets sixty gold dollars, which he exchanges in Mexico for one hundred and twenty silver dollars, with which he pays towards the discharge of his mortgage, while the farmer in Kansas, across the line, sends his hundred bushels and gets his sixty gold dollars, and can only use his sixty towards his American mortgage.

Now, the facts are, that the price of sugar, flour, hardware, and, in short, all the necessities of life are double in Mexico in consequence of the depreciated money, and the money the farmer gets on his mortgage there is only 50-cent dollars. But Bryan, in his charlatan harangues, will always carefully conceal this important fact. It is not in his power to show any man not head over ears in debt how he can be benefited in his business or property to change the present standard of money to silver monometallism at 16 to 1, which will slump our 100-cent money down to 50-cent money, which will be eternally fluctuating in value up and down, as the greenbacks did in troublous times. Bad money cannot be of advantage to an honest man. Before the war, when wildcat State bank money was very common, every decent man denounced it, though it was not as badly depreciated as free silver 50-cent dollars would be if the Bryan and Popocrat scheme should be carried into effect.

GOOD WORK BY THE POLICE.

The Chicago police has been subjected to such prompt censure whenever it seemed at fault there is additional reason for equal celerity in extending congratulations to Chief Badenoch and his aides for the capture of the three desperadoes in Detroit. They are now safely behind the bars here, and the manner in which they were run down shows the department is able to cope successfully with the most expert criminals when it is given half a chance. All the information that led to the capture was obtained in Chicago, and the Detroit police acted only as assistants. The praise cannot be divided between the two cities, and that fact affords assurance that the carnival of crime in Chicago has been broken at last. Few people appreciate the difficulties under which policemen labor when crimes are committed by young men and men not well known to the detective force. The descriptions given by victims are generally wholly inadequate, and when few clews or no clews have been left behind, as is most frequently the case, the department is forced to work almost entirely in the dark. There is a widespread and perhaps natural disposition to disregard these facts in judging of police efficiency, and doubtless much blame has been placed on the shoulders of the department unjustly. But now that wholesale captures of the guilty ones are being effected the people should be equally generous in their words of encouragement.

THE PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF GOLD CONTRACTS.

The Popocratic platform demands the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. On the heels of that demand comes another to the effect that "the standard silver dollar"—weighing 371¼ grains and worth intrinsically 53 cents—"shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private."

The next sentence is a demand for "such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract"—although the consideration received may have been standard gold dollars of 23 1-5 grains.

Many contracts have been made during the last five or six years in which the borrowers, who had received gold value money, agreed to repay gold coin. The lenders insisted on that simply because they were afraid they might be paid in dollars not as good as those they loaned.

The Popocrats say no such contracts must be allowed in the future, and that money borrowed, no matter how good, can be repaid in any kind of legal tender money, no matter how cheap and bad. They propose to make that kind of money.

But for the fear of a change to silver monometallism there would have been no gold contracts in the past. If the Popocrats were not determined that one kind of legal tender money should be cheaper and poorer in the future than another kind, and if they were not in favor of the former, they would not deem it necessary to demand the limitation of the right of private contract.

This sentence in the platform is a confession on the part of the Popocrats that the silver dollars they are determined to coin at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be at an enormous discount as measured by gold. These are the dollars which Bryan extols so highly and which are to constitute the "American financial system."

People must stick to those depreciated silver dollars, whether they like them or not. Bryan's platform demands the "free coinage of gold," and yet says a man who lends gold cannot stipulate for repayment in gold. Why not? So that the gold standard may not be used in private or public transactions, and the silver monometallic standard shall be employed exclusively.

The platform denounces what it calls "gold monometallism." By that it means the gold standard, which this country has now, and has had for so long a time. For it declares that no contracts shall be made on the basis of the gold standard. It declares that a man cannot sell his land for a gold price, which will be half the silver price—and stipulate for payment in gold. The Popocrats denounce the sale of bonds "to supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism." Those bonds were sold so the silver and paper currency could be kept at a parity with gold. The Popocrats do not want that parity preserved, and this is a confession that they do not.

They want silver monometallism—that is, a money standard composed of 371¼ grains of silver, worth commercially 53 cents. And they insist that no other standard shall be used in the United States. A gold standard will remain on the statute books, but its use is to be declared illegal.

Does Bryan dare to deny any of these allegations as to the real meaning of his platform? Does he dare to deny that he expects the value of the free coinage dollar will be less than that of the gold dollar? If he asserts it will be of the same value, why does he object to contracts being made payable in gold dollars?

Does Bryan claim that the present law which allows parties to make contracts specifically payable in gold has impaired the purchasing power of the present silver dollar? He will not dare to allege that. Does he think the purchasing power of his free coinage silver dollars would be any less if gold contracts were permitted? He will not venture to say that. Why, then, does he propose to attack the right of private contract, and declare that payment in gold standard dollars, the coinage of which he alleges he favors, must not be allowed?

MISSOURI has 125,461 citizens of German birth, Nebraska 72,618, Iowa 127,245, Kansas 46,423, and California 61,472. This makes an almost solid phalanx of 433,219 voters who will work havoc among the Popocrats west of the Mississippi next November.

THE Popocratic campaign managers hope to keep Sewall's attention riveted on the bunghole of the barrel while they do business at the spigot.

IT is likely as not Candidate Bryan will bring suit against the Democratic press for non-support, and he certainly has a clear case.

THE Populists will nominate almost anybody if a satisfactory answer is given to the question: "What is there in it for us?"

HE will be a wise man at St. Louis who can tell which way "the wind is blowing" when the Populists get in full swing.

WHEN Candidate Bryan gets warmed up to his work in making war on corporations Sewall will be kept busy dodging.

BRYAN may be a newspaper man, but the conclusion is inevitable that most of his work was done on "space."

THERE is evidence that the President finally decided to use that private wire to Chicago as a fish line.

THERE seems to be no rivalry for the distinction of being "the Democratic newspaper that did not bolt."

RAIN prevented a general observance of that Lake Bluff.

PERSONALS.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney rides the bicycle in moderation. He is enthusiastic over the exercise it affords.

New York World: Eugene Field, H. C. Bunner, and now W. Hamilton Gibson! Alas, that genius should ever be denied the opportunities of old age.

"I do not belong to any woman's club or organization," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "with the single exception of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Joseph Arch, the well-known labor member of Parliament, has fallen upon evil times, and as the victim of a series of misfortunes is now in straitened circumstances. Some of his political friends have come to the rescue, and are about to make a national appeal for funds, with the view of purchasing a modest annuity and keeping the veteran agitator from penury in his old age.

Among the members of the class which was graduated last week from the Boston Institute of Technology were a son of President Garfield, a son of United States Senator Cannon of Utah, a son of President von Holst, the historian; a grandson of Gen. B. F. Butler, and a grandson of Bishop and Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, the "Fighting Bishop," who was killed while commanding a Confederate corps at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

The Philadelphia Record tells this story of Patti: "The death of Franchi, who was for many years Mme. Patti's private secretary, recalls an anecdote which he himself used to tell with great gusto. The scene was in Philadelphia during one of Patti's tours under the management of Col. Mapleson. Mapleson's contract was to pay Patti $5,000 a night in advance. He only possessed $4,000, and Mme. Patti good-naturedly undertook to come to the theater ready dressed for 'La Traviata,' all save her shoes. Eight hundred dollars more was scraped from the box-office, and Sig. Franchi declared: 'You are a marvelous man, Mapleson. She would not do it for any one but you. Mme. Patti has put one shoe on.' Nor was the other shoe worn until the odd $200 was planked down."

Coquelin has been completely worsted in his long-impending lawsuit with the Comédie Française. The decision of the First Chamber of the Court of Appeal upholds the previous injunctions, which condemned the celebrated actor to pay heavily for his repeated infringements of the musty Moscow Decrees. By order of the court, Coquelin will now have to pay 15,000f. for the thirty performances of "Thermidor," which he gave at the Porte Saint-Martin during the law proceedings. In addition to this he must disburse to the Comédie Française 12,600f. for twenty-one performances of "Thermidor" held after the first judgment pronounced against him. For every presentation up to the number of thirty hereafter to be given by the actor without the permission of the Minister of Fine Arts he will have to pay 1,000f.—a sum to be increased should he still prove recalcitrant and resolve to brave the thunderbolts of the law to the bitter end.

CURRENT NOTES.

Commercial Traveler—"This, I take it, must be a healthy country." Big Sandian—"Healthy? I reckon! The last one o' the Hatfields I tackled took fo' shots to fetch him."—Columbus Journal.

Urban—"Raising any garden truck this year?" Subbubs—"Raising? I think that with tomatoes costing at the lowest estimate 19 cents apiece you ought to say rearing them."—Indianapolis Journal.

Salvation Army Apostle—"If you swear at those horses, my good man, you'll never go to heaven." Teamster (humbly)—"I knows it, mum; but if I don't I'll never get to Tonawanda."—Buffalo Times.

Diner—"Waiter, there is a slight mistake. I ordered a spring chicken and a bottle of 1884 Pommery." Waiter—"Yes, sir?" Diner—"You have brought me some Pommery of last spring and a chicken of 1884."—Paris Messenger.

First Country Cousin (just returned home)—"Yes, London is a very large place, but I shouldn't have thought it had so many people in it as you say." Second Country Cousin—"Yes, but you see so many of the people there live double lives."—Pick Me Up.

Uncle—"What are you crying for, Georgie?" Georgie—"Teacher caned me because I was the only one—boo-hoo—able to answer a question today." Uncle—"What was the question?" Georgie (between sobs)—"Who put the bent pin in the teacher's chair?"—Answers.

Thoughtful—"My husband is the most considerate man in the world." "In what way?" "When he gave me my new writing-desk he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine he would have one. Few men would be as thoughtful as that."—Detroit Free Press.

"Pythias, old man," said Damon, his voice trembling, "you know how it is. I would die for you willingly, nay, gladly. But when you ask me to admit that your wheel is superior to mine you ask more than I can yield." For the nonce neither of them did a thing but sob loudly at the bitter exigencies of the occasion.—Detroit Tribune.

They were anxious to break it to her gently, for she is very fond of the homely dog with the pink ribbon around its neck. "Where is Hector?" she asked. "O, he's out." "Playing?" "'Um—yes—I s'pose you might call it a frolic." "Where is he?" "Well, the last I saw of Hector he was on his way to a pound party."—Washington Star.

Sorry He Spoke.—He—"I'd like to know what enjoyment you can find in going from store to store looking at things you haven't the least idea of buying." She—"I know I can't buy them, but there is a sort of melancholy pleasure in thinking that I could have bought them if I had married George Scads when I had the chance, instead of taking you."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

England's Latest Guns.

Some of Great Britain's latest guns will be employed for the first time during the autumn campaign in the Soudan. They carry a highly-explosive shell ten miles, and each shell is capable of disabling 200 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid-fire capacity that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction.

ALL SIDES OF POLITICS.

Right Kind of 16 to 1.

Galveston News: There are about sixteen gold standard Democrats in this country to every one free silver Republican.

Solid for the Ticket.

Kansas City Journal: Ex-Gov. Waite declares for Bryan. This makes it unanimous. There is not a blatherskite in the country who has not indorsed the Chicago nomination.

Senator Stewart's Sound Talk.

Boston Journal: "Gold is the universal standard of the world; everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth." That is an excellent sentiment. Who is the author? Senator Stewart of Nevada, and the words are as true today as when he spoke them in the Senate Chamber in February, 1874.

An Opportunity for Loyalty.

Philadelphia Record: The passions and emotions of the left wing of the Democracy have vented themselves at Chicago, and no doubt sincerely in a way. But the brains and conscience of the party as a whole have yet to declare themselves; and they will find a way to do it that shall at the same time be loyal and effective.

Silver Mine-Owners Want It.

New York Post: There is the neat little sum of $35,000,000 a year in the scheme for the owners of American silver mines if they can force free coinage upon the country. With that sort of prize to play for there need be no doubt about the Bryan managers having all the campaign funds they want. They will have money to make bonfires with if they ask for it.

Bryan's Paper on Foreign Trade.

Omaha World-Herald: The domestic business of the United States, one State with the other, is many times the size of our foreign business. The foreign business compared to the home business is insignificant, and we are foolish to sacrifice $20 worth of business at home in the hope of helping $1 worth of business abroad. Let the foreign nation do the sacrificing if it desires to do business with us upon the same monetary standard.

Wants Some English Systems.

Omaha Bee: Bryan keeps talking about the issue being between an American financial system and an English financial system. But he says nothing about the demand made by his platform for an English income tax system and an English tariff system. He would jump at English free trade if he had half a chance. But because England has sound money he thinks this country ought to go into the debt-scaling and repudiation business.

Too Great a Risk for Capital.

Springfield Republican: A Springfield business-man who has been negotiating with London investors for the sale of a two-thirds interest in a large manufacturing concern in New England received this message by cable from their representative yesterday: "Impossible to do anything with Americans on account of action of Chicago convention." The proposed sale would have brought over $700,000 in British money to this side.

Almost Like Other Platforms.

Denver Republican: Absolutely the only new plank in the present Democratic platform is that in favor of the income tax. Every other plank is in exact accordance with the platforms of the party in the past, and it is rather amusing to have a smooth-faced kid like Eckels undertake to denounce all the past platforms of the Democratic party as utterly subversive of the best interests of the country in this rash and ridiculous way.

It's English, You Know.

Galveston News: The income tax is English. If it is a crime to remain on the gold basis because England is on this basis is it not equally criminal to contend for an English method of taxation? Mr. Bryan's flippant demagogy about running this government "on the European plan" comes with poor grace and little force from a candidate on the Chicago platform. On both the income tax and tariff questions the platform is well in line with British policy.

Remove the Limit.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer: If this country can sustain an unlimited amount of silver coined at the ratio of 16 to 1 as the free silver men contend it can, why can it not as well sustain it at the ratio of 3 to 1 or 2 to 1? If the fiat of the government is all that is necessary, why not strike from our 10-cent piece the inscription "One Dime" and substitute therefor "One Dollar"? This would be much better for the silver mine owners and give us more money, as it seems to be quantity that is wanted more than quality.

Altgeld in the Cabinet.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Altgeld, of course, will get anything he wants in case of Bryan's election. The spectacle of an Anarchist in the Cabinet would make that grim old statesman, Andy Jackson, turn in his grave. Who can doubt that if Jackson had been President in Cleveland's place his action in the case of the Chicago riots would have been the same, and that then neither the Governor of a great State nor the head of a powerful labor organization would have been countenanced for a day in defiance of the Federal laws.

To Pack the Supreme Court.

New Orleans Picayune: The Chicago convention, after reciting an expression of great dissatisfaction and of implied censure upon the Supreme Court of the United States, adopted a resolution declaring opposition to life tenure of office. This declaration has been interpreted as an attack on the Federal Courts, and particularly the Supreme Court, as the Judges are the only officials who, under the Constitution of the United States, hold life tenures of their positions. Some extremely severe criticisms have been made upon this assault upon the court, and it has been charged that this is the first step of a movement by the silverites to secure a constitutional amendment to abolish the life service and put the Supreme Court Judges in for short terms, so that the great court can be packed to decide that gold contracts may be paid in any sort of legal tender currency.

"Agin'" the Government.

Atlanta Constitution: Democratic opposition to arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs is older than the organization of the party. It is as old as the organic law of the land. The principle on which this opposition rests has been relied on at all times to protect the States in their reserved rights and the citizens of the States in their liberties; and during the darkest hours of the reconstruction period the people of the South depended on it and appealed to it to protect them against the unlawful employment of the Federal troops and other government agencies unconstitutionally brought against them. We have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; but this government of the people rests wholly on the independence and rights of the citizens of the States; and this independence and these rights cannot exist in the face of arbitrary interference of the Federal authorities.

HOW THE ENVELOPE WAS STARTED.

Invention Came from a Stationer's Pride in His Window.

An English paper journal says that the invention of envelopes is within the memory of middle-aged persons, and was the result of a Brighton, England, stationer's endeavor to make his store look attractive.

He took a fancy for ornamenting his store windows with high piles of paper, graduated from the largest to the smallest size in use. To bring his pyramid to a point he cut cardboard into very minute squares.

Ladies took these cards to be small-sized notepaper, and voted it "perfectly lovely." So great was the demand that the stationer found it desirable to cut paper the size so much admired. But there was one difficulty. The little notes were so small that when folded there was no space for address, so after some thought the idea of an envelope pierced the stationer's brain.

He had them cut by a metal plate, and soon, so great was the demand, he commissioned a dozen houses to manufacture them for him. From such small beginnings came this important branch of the stationery business.

Funeral Custom in Madrid.

On the death of a person in Madrid it is the general custom to close for nine days one of the outer doors of that person's late residence.

CHEAP PIG IRON MONEY.

HOW TO PAY OLD DEBTS AND GET RICH EASILY.

Restoration of Lycurgus' Iron Money—Down with Gold and Silver, the Plutocrat's Money, and Up with the Poor Man's Metal—Illustration of the Financial Craze from a Crank's Standpoint That Value Is of No Account in Money.

The following application of the free coinage arguments to pigiron constitutes one of the best illustrations of the financial craze we have yet seen, and it shows from a crank's standpoint that value is of no account in money, while cheapness and bulk are all-important.

It brings out very clearly the fact that the silver arguments can be used with equal force as applied to iron or any other product in which the people are interested:

A. P. Hull (Dem.) of Atlanta, Ga., says: I accept the arguments of the advocates of silver and agree with their remedy as far as it goes. However, it does not go far enough. Let us have plenty of remedy—in fact, enough to make debt and poverty things of the past—relics of the dark ages. I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of pigiron at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold by the United States alone, independently of all nations, and can prove by the best authority obtainable that such a policy on the part of the United States will "raise prices," "put plenty of money in circulation," and give the "honest debtor a chance to pay his debts," thereby making the whole country prosperous.

Now, in the first place, it may be urged by some "who do not understand the subject of standards of value" that a free coinage act for iron would not raise its price to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. To them I reply that "the stamp of this government" and the "legal tender qualities" of the iron dollar would instantly make the bullion value of pigiron the same as the mint value. "For who would part with an ounce of this precious metal for anything less than the mint value?" (Stewart, Jones, and Bryan.)

Again, it may be urged that our mints would be overcrowded with pigiron. I reply "that the price of pigiron having been raised from $7.50 a ton to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold the world over, no one would especially care to carry it to the mints, since the mint price could be obtained anywhere in the open market." (Atlanta Constitution.)

Next, it may be urged that gold and silver would go out of circulation. I reply, first, "This is a mere assumption of the tools of the money power which they cannot verify" (Atlanta Constitution); second, "Suppose gold and silver do go out of circulation, is there not plenty of pigiron to take their place and give the people plenty of money?" (Bryan); and third, "Such an assumption mixes the idea of circulating medium and standard of value, that gold and silver would still be potential money metals, though not in circulation, and would lend their help toward raising prices and cause general prosperity." (Crisp.)

Then, again, it may be urged against the pigiron standard of value that wages would not rise in proportion to prices. The reply is, "Wages would be compelled to rise, since no man would be fool enough to work for $1 a day who could make $1,000 per day picking up rusty nails and old horseshoes and carrying them to the mint for coinage." (Hull.)

The "crime" of demonetizing pigiron took place about 2,200 years ago, when certain "goldolators" and "silverites," in order to increase the purchasing power of their ill-gotten wealth, secretly, and "like thieves in the night," got the demonetization act passed repealing the good old free coinage act of Lycurgus. "Today China is the only country on earth honest enough to coin iron, and there the happy laborer can carry home the wages of his honest toil in a wheelbarrow." (Atlanta Constitution.)

A ruinous fall in price followed the demonetization of iron and has continued for upward of 2,000 years. I have calculated the losses entailed upon the honest people of this world by that ruthless act, but the figures are so enormous I fear a revolution will ensue if the people learn how greatly they have been robbed. But facts are facts, and the best way to right a wrong is to meet it squarely. "That loss is $21,000,000,000,000,000." (Coin's Financial School.)

In conclusion, I insist that the free coinage of pigiron will do everything that is claimed for silver, and infinitely more. The people will be rich and prosperous. The once poor man can pay his debts with his old stove. Railroads can declare dividends on old rails and wornout rolling stock. The small boy can pick up old nails and horseshoes enough to support his family. In fine, poverty and debt can no longer exist.

SOCIETY.

Rehearsals are in active progress for the open-air production of "As You Like It," to be given at the grounds of the Kenwood Country club on Thursday evening, July 30, for the benefit of La Rabida Fresh Air Sanitarium. The cast, which will be announced this week, contains a number of South Side society favorites.

* * *

Mrs. Etta Robinson announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Birdie Robinson, to Faron Goldstein.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Leppel, No. 3706 Forest avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maude M. Leppel, to Dave M. Oppenheimer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Trude, with Mr. A. S. Trude and family, No. 4960 Drexel boulevard, left yesterday for Idaho and Yellowstone Park, where they will spend the ensuing three months.

Mrs. B. M. Brake and son, No. 524 Sixty-fifth place, Englewood, leave today for an extended trip through the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dowst of Evanston left on Saturday for a lake trip to Niagara Falls. They were accompanied by Miss Minna Dowst of Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Dietz, No. 3257 Groveland avenue, are at Colorado Springs, where they will remain until the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage are at Saratoga Springs.

* * *

Mrs. William Odell, who has been for some time the guest of Mrs. Orson Smith, will leave the latter part of the week for Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Steele, No. 332 Hampden court, will sail on Wednesday on the steamer Britannic for Europe.

Mrs. James B. Clow has returned from Europe and is "at home" at No. 702 The Plaza.

* * *

Mrs. Max Goldman, No. 4002 Vincennes avenue, returned last week from an extensive trip through the West.

Taking No Chances.



"I beg your pardon, is that seat engaged?" "Yes—there may—there must—there will a gentleman come!"—Fliegende Blätter.

Boston's "Uncle Noah."

There is a well-meaning old gentleman in Boston who goes about in fair weather or foul with an open umbrella over his head. He is one of the notable characters of the town, highly respected as far as that goes, but pitied as the victim of the delusion that a downpour is always impending. The story is abroad in Boston that he once got a terrible drenching and contracted therefrom a cold that threw him into a fever, out of which he issued with his life, but an unbalanced mind. All he could remember of his experience was that he was caught without an umbrella, and, though capable of doing business and comprehending every other subject, he still lives in dread of a second deluge. He is known as "Uncle Noah."—Boston Herald.

EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

TWO PROSTRATIONS FROM THE HEAT ARE REPORTED.

George Hubener Is Held in Bonds of $7,000 to Answer Charges of Perjury and Conspiracy—County Board Fails to Award Coal Contracts—Matt Rollinger on Trial for the Murder of J. J. Delwo—Other Interesting Local Matters.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84°, but the air was freighted with humidity, which made it seem several degrees hotter. Even the light wind which blew intermittently failed to produce a temporary feeling of relief. A cool breeze sprang up about 9 o'clock, however, which was hailed with relief by the perspiring inhabitants.

Two prostrations were reported. Andrew Johnson, a colored laborer, was overcome while at work on a building at No. 2110 Dearborn street. He was taken to his home, No. 2815 State street, and will recover.

Tony Furreill, a sewer laborer, living at Polk and Sherman streets, was overcome by the heat while working at South Normal parkway. He was removed to the Englewood Union Hospital, where the doctors say his case is not serious.

Dr. Reilly of the City Health Department has prepared some statistics of the recent hot weather which show the relation between high temperature and the death rate of the city. From July 12 to July 18, inclusive, there were 604 deaths, and of these 242 were of children under 1 year, 77 between 1 and 5 years, or a total of 319 children and infants. Of those who died 73 were old people, 60 years of age and over.

The maximum temperature on July 12 was 91° and the mean temperature 78°. The number of deaths on this day was 41. The day following, July 13, the highest temperature was 92° and the mean 81°, and the death list jumped to 134 for the day. On July 14 it was still hot, and the mercury went to 93°, with 80° degrees as the mean, and 106 persons died.

The weather became cooler on July 15, and the highest temperature was 82°, but the death list included many who had been affected by the extreme heat of the days preceding, and 103 persons died. On the three following days the highest temperature was 72° on July 17, and the death list for the three days was 51, 60, and 79 respectively.

FOR PERJURY AND CONSPIRACY.

George Hubener Under Bonds of $4,000 to Answer the Charges.

George Hubener found himself in all sorts of difficulty yesterday. At noon he was arrested on a warrant charging him with perjury and placed under $4,000 bonds.

Then he was arrested on a warrant charging him with perjury and conspiracy, made at the instance of the American Surety company, which is prosecuting John L. Crowley for the larceny of a cash register. Hubener, the complainant sets forth, signed bonds amounting to $1,500 for Crowley's release. Justice Hall refused the bond, although Hubener claimed to own the property at 1025 Thirty-first street.

An investigation disclosed the fact that Mrs. Frances Eireiner was the owner of the property, although Hubener, it is said, had had it recorded in his name.

As a result the Surety company swore out a warrant charging the man with conspiracy and perjury, and Mrs. Eireiner was at hand with a warrant charging Hubener with perjury.

Hubener was put under bonds for his appearance before Justice Foster July 24. Justice Glennon also placed the man under $2,000 bonds for his appearance on July 24.

COAL CONTRACTS STILL HANG FIRE.

County Board Postpones Action on Them Until Tomorrow.

Coal contracts will be the special topic before the County Board tomorrow. The matter was discussed for an hour yesterday, and then the board adjourned. The report of the Public Service committee, minus the sections referring to coal contracts was adopted.

Advocates of Youghiogheny and Brazil block wrangled for an hour, when the subject was referred back to the Public Service committee.

Another discussion was precipitated by the presentation of majority and minority reports from the Finance committee regarding the expense accounts of Deputy Coroners, which allowed each man $5 for car fare and incidental expenses. An order was entered to notify the Coroner that this item would not hereafter be allowed.

The bonds of all the firms which secured the contracts for work on the new County Jail, which were awarded at the last meeting of the board, were approved.

Additional contracts for changes between the old and new jail buildings were awarded as follows: To J. F. Reese, for masonry, $680; to Champion Iron Works, for changes in locks and doors, $2,540; to Champion Iron Works, for ornamental iron work, $950.

There are probabilities that the fight over the contract for the jail iron work will be brought up in court again. A motion was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday on behalf of Commissioner Struckman for a rehearing of the mandamus proceeding, but the court has not been called upon to consider the motion.

MATT BALLINGER'S TRIAL BEGINS.

He Is Charged with Killing John Delwo Last February.

Matt Rollinger, charged with murder, was yesterday arraigned for trial in Judge Chetlain's court. Insanity is Rollinger's defense.

Rollinger on Feb. 4 shaved his mustache and, dressing himself in female attire, went to his home to shoot Fred Miller. When John J. Delwo, who lived in the same house, appeared, Rollinger mistook him for Miller and shot him.

Rollinger has pretended to make eight different attempts at suicide since he shot Delwo.

When court adjourned for the day ten jurors had been secured to try the case.

HOLDS HOLLY CONTRACT IS FIRST.

Agent Linneen Gives His Views on the Subject of New Pumps.

P. H. Linneen, general agent of the Holly Manufacturing company, says he does not see how the city authorities can enter into new contracts for pumps until the courts have passed on the contract made in 1895 with his company.

Speaking of this matter yesterday he said: "The Holly Manufacturing company entered into a contract bearing date March 18, 1895, for five pumping engines and eighteen boilers, with a combined capacity of about 100,000,000 gallons a day. These five pumping engines, with eighteen boilers, were contracted for by the city at the round figure of $275,668.

"From the fact that the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Controller undertook to make contracts for those engines after the sharpest kind of competition without an appropriation being made therefor by the Common Council in the annual budget the courts thus far have held that the contracts were illegally let.

"All that it requires to legalize this contract is for the Council to make an appropriation, and if the city authorities will request this appropriation three-fifths of those engines will be ready for service next year, and at the price originally named.

"Until this contract is disposed of by the courts I cannot well see how the city can enter into further negotiations for pumping engines without being enjoined from executing contracts."

THINK SHE WAITED TO BE RESCUED.

Police Believe Mrs. Wellhouse Did Not Mean to Kill Her Children.

The Fourth Precinct police have come to the conclusion that Mrs. Henry Wellhouse, who lives with her husband and four children in the rear of No. 2801 South Park avenue, was expecting to be interfered with when she took her children into the lake at the foot of Twenty-fifth street on Sunday evening.

She waded in and stood knee deep in the water until Policeman Lee and several citizens came to take her out. None of the children was the worse off for the wetting.

Mrs. Wellhouse seemed to be reconciled to her husband late on Sunday night, but she ran away from home again yesterday to keep from eating dinner with him. However, she returned readily when he sent to a neighbor for her. Neither had anything further to say about the episode of Sunday evening.

MRS. LOCINSKI CHARGES ASSAULT.

She Avers Mrs. Zahotski Used a Potato Masher on Her Head.

Mrs. Joseph Zahotski, wife of Joseph Zahotski, who stabbed his brother-in-law at his home, No. 8211 Huston avenue, last night, was arrested by the South Chicago police charged with assault and battery. The complainant is the wife of Joseph Locinski, who was stabbed.

Mrs. Locinski claims that at the time her husband was being stabbed, Mrs. Zahotski was pounding her on the head with a potato masher. The trouble arose over a party held in Locinski's flat.

It was thought Locinski's wound would prove fatal, but the man will live. Mrs. Locinski says she was knocked senseless by Mrs. Zahotski.

Justice Clark will hear the case today.

JUDGE CHETLAIN ROBBED ON A BOAT

Thief Takes His Watch, Which He Values at $650.

Judge Chetlain was the victim of a sneak thief on board the lake steamer H. W. Williams yesterday morning. He lost his watch, valued at $650, and $4. He was on his way to Chicago from South Haven, Mich., where his family is spending the summer, and occupied a state-room with friends.

Yesterday morning the other occupants of the state-room arose early. Judge Chetlain said he thought he locked the door again, but an hour later he found the door unlocked and his watch and money gone.

Several coins of ancient date were not taken.

Judge Chetlain is much concerned over the loss of his watch, which is of rare workmanship and valued highly.

EACH GIRL GETS EXACTLY $1.35.

Attaches of Electric Park Spectacular Show Draw Their Salaries.

Nearly 200 of the girls engaged in the spectacular show at Electric Park held a conference with Manager Bickerdike at No. 121 Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon to arrange for the payment of their salaries for the last week.

The 34 per cent of the gate receipts paid by the Park committee to Manager Bickerdike was evenly divided among the employés, each receiving $1.35.

This amount is about one-half the salary due and the note given by the Park committee to insure full payment of salaries will be used to pay the balance.

The note matures on July 23, and all employés will be fully paid at that time.

HESING DEPLORES SHORT FUNDS.

Postal Apropriations Will Not Let Him Have Enough Men.

Postmaster Hesing is grieved that the postal appropriations will not warrant the securing to Chicago of the increase of clerks and carriers asked for. The appropriation for such service is only $300,000.

"I asked for seventy-five carriers and 150 clerks," said the Postmaster, "which would mean an appropriation for Chicago of $135,000. We need every one of the men asked for. We are now short of clerks and unable to give the regular summer vacations.

"The Republican and Democratic headquarters in Chicago means that most of the literature of the campaign will be mailed in Chicago and we will have hard work to handle it."

GIVE BONDS FOR A CRIPPLED BOY.

Cohn Brothers Send for Their 10-Year-Old Brother.

Immigrant Inspector William E. McCarthey yesterday took a $5,000 bond from the Cohn brothers, No. 1063 North Winchester avenue, for the admission into the United States of their 10-year-old brother.

The youth reached New York two weeks ago, and being an incurable cripple the authorities refused to permit his landing without a bond that he does not become a charge on he public.

His brothers had sent for him and gladly gave the required bond.

Charges of Murder Dismissed.

Charges of murder, which have been pending for some time against Bruno Kniffler, Benjamin B. Nussbaum, and Michael J. Krier, were dismissed in Judge Chetlain's court by the State's-Attorney yesterday. Kniffler and Nussbaum were indicted for the killing of Teamster Samuel Hobson, and Krier for the alleged murder of Louis Johnson State's-Attorney Kern found there was no evidence in either case upon which convictions could be had.

Bates Injunction Dissolved.

Judge Neely yesterday dissolved the injunction recently obtained by Charles Austin Bates against the General Electric railway company. Bates claimed that Lucius Clark, as an officer of the company, was withholding $2,000,000 worth of stock in the General Electric company from him and obtained an injunction restraining the road officials from disposing of the stock. The court, however, yesterday ordered the injunction dissolved.

Protest Against Garbage Crematory.

A committee of property-owners attended the meeting of the Council Committee on Health yesterday afternoon and protested against the proposed garbage crematory at Fifty-second and Wallace streets. They said they did not object to the crematory itself, but to having garbage wagons passing their doors constantly. The committee decided to postpone action until next Friday. The property-owners will probably begin injunction proceedings.

Willie Forgets to Come Back.

Willie Puetry, 10 years old, was before Justice Underwood yesterday to answer a charge of larceny. He peddles gum in the down-town district, and on Sunday afternoon T. W. Chickering asked the boy to go out and change a $2 bill for him. Willie said he would, but forgot to return. Willie declared older boys put him up to do the mischief. His Honor continued the case until July 22.

Arguments in the Lake-Front Case.

The arguments of the city in the Lake-Front litigation, which have been made before Judge Brentano for several days, were made yesterday by Attorney Jesse Barton. He argued upon the line that the city had a perfect right to make whatever disposition it desired of the land, contending that the property was dedicated to the city.

Fined $25 for Flirting.

Fred Kepplinger, who was arrested on Sunday for attempting to flirt with Miss Annie Marrin, No. 8222 Cornell avenue, was fined $25 on that charge yesterday by Justice Porter. When arrested Kepplinger had a revolver, and an additional fine of $10 was imposed on that charge.

Magner Fined for Attacking Moy.

Svengali Magner, alias "de Monk," objected to Moy Sing, a Chinaman, washing his windows on Sunday, but Moy kept rubbing away. Magner then attacked Moy. Detectives McMahon and McBride arrested both men. Yesterday Justice Underwood fined Magner, and Moy was discharged.

For Stealing Goods at the Fair.

Peter Friedricks, it is said, helped himself to a large satchel at the Fair on Saturday and then went from counter to counter and stole goods, which he stowed away in it. Yesterday Justice Underwood held him to the Criminal Court on charges of larceny.

Mayor Revokes McAuley's License.

Mayor Swift yesterday revoked the saloon license of Aurther McAuley, No. 75 West Madison street, on the recommendation of Inspector John Shea. The Inspector reported that the saloon was not closed at midnight and was also a resort for thieves.

Henry Levi Becomes Henry Lytton.

A decree was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday by Judge Hanecy changing the name of Henry C. Levi, proprietor of The Hub, to "Henry C. Lytton." The change of name was made for personal reasons.

John Rediel's Death Accidental.

"Accidental death" was the verdict of the jury in the case of John Rediel, 17 years old, who was drowned on July 14 at Perry Street and Wrightwood avenue while bathing in a clay hole.

Smokers who try Commercial Standard Havana 10-cent cigars are delighted.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Pain's Pensioners.

BY LOUIS CRESWICKE.

Pain pays the income of each precious thing.

THE little traveling clock on his mantel struck with soft, gong-like chime. It seemed to speak from a great way off, like a person facing you who answers your questions with an absent eye. Half-past 6, and he was due from the continent every moment. His lamp—green-shaded, because his vision was weak from overwork—some soda water, and a spirit stand were awaiting him on the table, and a small mass of letters and papers was congregated in front of his chair. All these were tones in the gamut of expectation that found its keynote in myself.

We had been "inseparables" before his going, and we would be so never again, I felt convinced. She had absorbed him—mind, desire, future were packed in the little palm of her hand. Yet I was not vulgarly jealous. I loved Aubrey Yeldham better than I could have loved a brother, but I had seen her and had caught the reflection of his sentiment, though in a tempered degree. I had met her but once, for on the day after our chance meeting—in a verdurous Devon lane, where she had lost her bearings and we had come to her assistance—I had been summoned to the bedside of a sick relative in town. Returning to the old haunts, I naturally expected to resume our fishing expeditions in the picturesque Valley of the Exe, but I soon discovered Yeldham to have found other pellucid purple depths that interested him superlatively. I had watched the drama from a distance and administered cautions with the cool pulse of an umpire. But he was past redemption. I suspected the truth when I made an impressionist sketch of her—milky complexion, dead copper chevelure, and pulpy eyelids like some Greuze dreamer—and saw his greedy eyes fixed on the canvas, not daring to name a price, too delicate to crave a charitable dole. I learned more from the attitude of reverence, almost of awe, wherewith he received the gift from my hands and hurriedly carried it to his own sanctum, hid it from me, the maker of it, as though to veil its charms from alien eye.

Her name was Ruth Lascelles, and she was a widow: that was the sum total of our knowledge. For some time there was a tacit agrement to ignore the impending danger, to talk of trivialities, wheeling around the central idea without ever settling there. But one morning when he had called at the little farm cottage where she lived and had found her flown without a word or a regret, his despair had been too much for him. The whole story rolled from his lips; his love for her, her seeming reciprocity, their wanderings in the woods, her reliant, trusting attitude—that had taught him to wish himself some Knight of the Holy Grail and not a mere besmirched man of many passions—her flutterings of childish gayety and somber philosophy that had tinted her speech garishly as rainbows on thunderclouds; he gave forth all, and asked with an expression jejune as the Sahara what the sudden flight could mean.

And he followed her.

He had been absent but a week when I received the telegram announcing his intended return. A cab stopped outside and a key turned in the lock. Then a slow, heavy tread ascended. We met in the passage. There was no need for more than a glance at him to abridge the exuberance of welcome that had bubbled to my lips. I settled with the cabman, and in a cowardly fashion lingered unduly outside among the rugs and the traveling impedimenta. I felt somehow that he would prefer to come face to face with his home in silence. He drank a pretty stiff dose of brandy before sitting down, and moved the lamp away from his eyes. The silence was so long—so pregnant with unsyllabled anguish—that at last I closed a warm hand over his fingers as they clasped the arm-end of his chair.

"Well?"

"It came about sooner than I intended—the horizon was so serene I wanted to lay-to for a bit—but it was no use. We were talking of something—I forget what—and I made a quotation. You know the chap who said, 'Show me a woman's clothes at different periods of her life and I will tell you her history'? I pretended that a sight of even a few of her past dresses might suggest a fragmentary romance, though, of course, she was too young for histories such as were meant by the originator of the idea. She is only 24," he parenthesised, "was married at 19; I learnt that."

"Well?"

"She snapped at my offer—was almost ardent in her wish to test me.

"'I could show you the most important dresses I have worn in the last seven years,' she said. 'I used to clothe myself in gowns to match my moods at one time,' she added.

"She insisted on my accompanying her to a sparsely-furnished room," he went on. "The walls were fitted with hooks and slides to improvise a wardrobe."

"'I have kept some of my gowns since I was a girl,' she sighed.

"'Those, I suppose, that were episodic?' I affected to laugh to waive her seriousness.

"'O, the everyday ones were thrown away—worn out; these were most of them connected with'—she hesitated—'eventful occasions.'

"I again wavered—allusions to these eventful occasions seemed to portend grief to her and pain incidentally to me.

"I caught her wrist as it turned the handle of the wardrobe door and remonstrated. 'I refuse to see them; I know nothing of clothes and I'm not a detective. I won't pry into your past secrets, either of sorrow or of joy.'

"Her hand shook in my clasp.

"'Don't stop me,' she cried imperatively. 'Help me—I want you to know them.'

"'So be it,' I said, and pushed back the door. Then she suddenly flung herself in front of it, between me and the row of dainty frocks and shimmering laces. She looked like Cassandra—in a soft, yellowy flannel gown with loose sleeves falling away from her pink arms that blushed with the heaving blood in her warm breasts—like Cassandra guarding the gate of a citadel, though her lips said in a tone richer than wine, sweeter than music: 'Kiss me first.'"

There was a long pause.

"Well," he continued, "the first dress was white. A virginal thing of simple gauze and flummery, with a frontage of puffings to make up for bust development. Quite a girl's dress. Women, you know, are less generous in the matter of—chiffon, don't they call it?—and more so in the matter of flesh. It was her début dress—I supposed—but she contradicted.

"'No,' she explained, 'not quite that. One's début is a hazy affair; all excitement, wonder, blush, and clumsiness, with little or no enjoyment. Yet how many of us would give the long, grey end of life for that first night's dappling of peach bloom? It was the frock I wore the evening I first met my husband.'

"She spoke his name with a dull accent of grief, and I buried myself amongst the flippery. Her kiss was moist on my lips, and I had no taste for allusions to the dead man.

"The next thing was a riding habit—torn across the skirt.

"'A cropper,' I remarked; 'and enjoyed, or this memento would scarcely be here?'

"'That,' she allowed sadly, 'is a natural inference—correct in this case, but not in all.' I glanced hurriedly along the line for relics of crape—but she resumed my enlightenment. 'This was a souvenir of a grand day's hunting and a broken ankle.'

"'And some one?' I hinted.

"'Yes; George—my husband—carried me home.'

"I turned abruptly to a party frock—the color of a rose. There was a green patch on the right breast—the blur of crushed flowers.

"'No occasion to state what this means,' I snapped irritably. I was seized with a desire to close the wardrobe on these trophies of conquest.

"'No,' she said with a quiver of the lips, 'we were married soon after.'

"I threw myself into an armchair in the sulks, but she moved on to show another gown—a bed or invalid gown—worn and faded.

"'An illness,' I said; 'you had no strength left for coquetry?'

"'Puerperal fever,' she explained. 'My baby died.'

"'But you recovered?' I said pointing to some fine azure drapery encrusted with Japanese gold.

"'I recovered, yes; but I never wore that.'

"'It belonged to some one you loved?'

"'It was mine,' she said, 'and was worn by a woman I hated. She borrowed it one night after coming over in the rain; she used to attend me devotedly during my illness.'

"'Yet you hated her?' I asked, taking my cue from the curl of her lip.

"'Not then. In those days I thought men were true—George truest of all—and women good.'

"I smiled, but she was quite serious.

"'In this way,' she explained, 'I imagined that if they sinned it was either for sheer love or for bare life!'

"I looked down at the gold storks on the heavy Eastern silk, and said, 'And when did you change your opinion?'

"'When I hung away this gown and determined it should never touch me.'

"'This woman showed you a new type?'

"'Yes,' she replied very simply, 'she neither loved nor starved.'

"For a long time the poor girl remained mute, staring at the ill-fated blue garment, and one of white cambric that hung the last on the hooks. I rose to put my arm round her, to break the skein of unpleasant associations, but she moved away, and said in a hard almost defiant voice:

"'There is one more, tell me its tale if you can, and if not——'

"She paused while I took the fine lace and lawn into my fingers, it seemed a summer dress, scarcely crushed; in front, however, and on the sleeve was a splash of dull red brown.

"'Paint?' I suggested, 'or blood. An accident, perhaps?' and in questioning I met her eyes.

"'Don't, don't!' I cried, 'don't speak!' I flung myself back in the chair, and covered my face to avoid the sight of hers—the expression of horror that was staring from it.

"'I will, I must speak. Yes, blood; his blood. O!' she exclaimed standing in front of me in that Cassandra-like attitude I had noticed before, 'I can see it now. George had gone to the country—so he had said—and I, to pass the time, dined with an uncle at Bignard's. You know the room—the thousand lights and loaded tables, the chink of glass and glow of silver—the gay and brilliant company that is always there? We dined and were leaving afterwards for the opera. My uncle passed out first and I was about to follow him, when, at a little table à deux, I saw George and her; George looking down, down into her eyes and her bosom, with a hot, red flush in his cheeks, and a lifted wine glass in his hand. I don't know what happened; I burst between them, flung the glass from his fingers, and then——'

"I thought she must scream but only a gasp escaped her. She looked at something on the ground and added in an awed, strangely intense voice: 'He was dead!'

"The tone compelled me to her side; a torrent of agony seemed frozen at her lips.

"'Hush! Hush!' I implored. 'Your brain was deranged; you had been ill.'

"'I had recovered. Did you never read of the Raymond affair? I am that miserable woman. Lucky, some people have called me, because in France they are human and class such deeds as crimes passionels.'

"My words I cannot remember. They were violent reiterations of love, assurances that I had read and recalled the catastrophe—the fatal result of a glass splint probing an artery—and had pitied her before I knew her. I protested, raved, threatened—vowed I had come with the one object of linking my life to hers, and that now, more than ever, my mind was fixed.

"But she remained cold, almost severe. 'You remember,' she said, 'how I fled from you to spare myself a tantalus torture—a hungering for spiritual peace, a thirsting for rare devotion which you seemed to be offering with laden hands?'

"'Your longings must have been slight!' I scoffed, ungenerously.

"'Listen,' she cried, still standing rigid though the thrilling tone of her voice confessed her emotion. 'The verdict of acquital was merely a doom to perpetual remorse. "A life for a life," was cried to me from even the daybreak chirping of the birds. I thought to make atonement by fasting and prayer; I hoped for it in attending the stricken—walking hand-in-hand with disease. On stormy nights I fancied I might save some drowning soul from wreck, earn an innocent life at the cost of my own; I was ready—craving of God the hour and the opportunity, but it never came. I have knelt and starved, I have nursed the sick to health, I have rescued a child from the depths, and yet I live!'

"I clutched her gown, kissed it, abjured her to leave her theories of atonement with heaven, and trust her future and its serenity to me. But she put me aside.

"'O, Aubrey, be merciful—spare me all you can, for I am like a pilgrim who faints in sight of the Great Road. I know now that it is not the pulse of life but the color and the scent of it that makes one's sacrifice. I believe that every guilty soul must have his moment of high opportunity—of expiation—and this is mine. You are brave, you are great, you are generous. Shall you tempt me—and stay; or will you save me—and go?'"

Poor Yeldham's voice broke to a hoarse whisper, and I laid a sympathetic hand upon his knee.

"And you, Aubrey, you went?"

"I am here," he answered, with a groan that was more pitiful than tears.—Black and White.

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This year something new is presented, prominent artists of the vaudeville stage having been engaged to sing and dance before the society folk of the suburban city, assembled amid sylvan surroundings and under the open sky. Last night's performance was the first of the series.

The grounds for the al fresco theatricals are at Judson avenue and Davis street. Clumps of elms and evergreens surround the spot, and a large silver maple overhangs the stage. The latter is rustic in every detail. The curtain is of true vaudeville type, a clown and dancing girl appearing in white in bold outlines on a background of turkey red. Overshadowing the seats is an immense canopy of scarlet and white.

Like the stage, the boxes are of rustic design, as are also the refreshment stands in the rear. Bicycle stands are provided for visiting riders.

A large audience was present and enthusiasm ran high over a varied program, which will be repeated every night this week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

The committees in charge of the entertainment of the week are as follows:

General Managing—William J. Fabian, Chairman; Mrs. F. A. Hardy, Mrs. C. J. Connell, Mrs. William Holabird.

Grounds and Illuminations—Frank W. Elliot, Chairman; J. M. Ewen, Daniel McCann, D. S. Cook.

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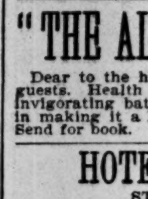
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NOW IN FOURTH PLACE.

CHICAGO OVERWHELMS BOSTON AND GOES UP A NOTCH.

Only One Point Separates the Clubs and Today's Game Will Temporarily Settle the Positions They Shall Occupy—Lewis, the Boston's New Young Man, Knocked Out of the Box in Three Innings—Some Heavy Hitting by Decker and Ryan.

	W.	L.	P. c.		W.	L.	P. c.
Cincinnati	53	26	.671	Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Baltimore	49	24	.671	Phil'delphia	35	41	.461
Cleveland	49	25	.662	Washingt'n	31	39	.443
Chicago	46	36	.561	New York	31	41	.431
Boston	42	33	.560	St. Louis	22	55	.286
Pittsburg	40	34	.541	Louisville	17	55	.236

Yesterday's Game.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 8.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago.
Baltimore at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Louisville.
Washington at Cleveland.
New York at Cincinnati.

CHICAGOS TAKE BOSTONS' PLACE.

White Stocking Victory Brings About a Reversal of Position.

Chicago beat Boston yesterday and stepped over the prostrate Yankee form to fourth place, a position it occupies by the narrowest of margins. The White Stockings had no trouble in doing the trick. Lewis, the tall, young, and new man, was put in to pitch for the visitors, and he lasted less than three innings. In that time he was found for three singles, two doubles, a triple, and a home run, which, with a base on balls and four stolen bases, netted six Chicago chalkmarks. Then Stivetts was sent in, and he held the Chicagos down to three hits. The big pitcher received miserable support, however, and the score at the end was: Chicago, 10; Boston, 8.

Boston is not in good condition for ball playing, Lowe's absence from the game leaving a big hole that will not easily be filled. Collins returned to third base yesterday, and Harrington moved over to second, but the latter is unaccustomed to the place and made two costly errors. Bannon gave a poor exhibition in right field, muffing two easy flies, and Tenny did some poor throwing. With all these errors, however, it would no doubt have been a close and interesting contest if Stivetts had gone into the box in the beginning.

Terry's work for the Chicagos was of the first order. He was remarkably steady, giving no bases on balls, and only in one inning was he hit hard. That was in the sixth, when two doubles netted two earned runs. He struck out some of Boston's most dangerous hitters one after the other, Collins falling a victim to his drops three times.

Some Heavy Hitting.

Chicago played a steady, plodding game, without exceptionally brilliant features. The two errors charged to Ryan and Donohue did no damage aside from causing an extra expenditure of pitching strength by Terry.

The best hitting of the day was done by Decker and Ryan, the former getting a home run, a double, and a single in three times at bat, while Ryan had two doubles and a single in four times up. Everitt singled on his first appearance, but after that he was measured accurately by Stivetts and struck out twice—an unusual proceeding for Mr. Everitt. Hamilton was the only Bostonian to make more than one hit, he getting two singles and a double.

Umpire Lynch, who has succeeded Emslie, was given an unusually warm reception when he walked from the club-house to the stands, showing that the public still remembers the Tebeau episode in Cleveland, and that its sympathies are with the umpire.

Chicago made two runs in the first inning on a single by Everitt, a safe bunt by Dahlen, a double steal, and Anson's single to right. Decker made his home run in the second, and in the third a triple by Dahlen, a base on balls to Anson, two more stolen bases, and doubles by Ryan and Decker produced three runs. Boston bunched some errors in the fifth, and Dahlen and Anson scored. Harrington and Bannon were the offenders, and Ryan helped things along with a hit. In the eighth Ryan cracked out a double and Decker bunted safely, the two making the circuit on outs at first that were as good as sacrifices and another square muff by Bannon.

Boston's Futile Effort.

Boston's first run came in the second inning on Duffy's triple and Collins' long fly and out to Ryan. The other two runs were gathered in the sixth on doubles by Stivetts, Hamilton, and Long. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b.	5	1	1	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lange, cf.	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Anson, 1b.	3	2	1	8	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
Ryan, rf.	4	2	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Decker, lf.	4	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Terry, p.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Donohue, c.	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	34	10	10	27	9	2	7	3	3	3	3

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
H'mil'n, cf.	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tenny, c.	4	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bannon, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Long, ss.	4	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tucker, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Duffy, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
H'ngt'n, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	1
Lewis, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stivetts, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	8	24	11	5	0	5	0	1	5

Chicago	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	2	*	—10
Base hits	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	*	—10
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Base hits	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	—8

Place and date—Chicago, July 20, 1896. Exact attendance—3,750. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Boston, 3. Home run—Decker. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Duffy. Two-base hits—Ryan [2], Decker, Hamilton, Long, Stivetts. Double play—Long-Harrington. Wild pitches—Lewis, Stivetts. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1:55.

Boston will play again today and the relative positions of the two clubs depend upon the game. Nichols, counted by many as the steadiest pitcher in the league, will be in the box for Boston, while cool Griffiths will do the bulk of the work for Chicago.

Rain Stops All Games Except One.

There were no baseball games yesterday at St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, or Pittsburg, owing to rain and wet grounds, Chicago and Boston being the only teams to meet.

Rain at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 20.—No game, rain.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Paul Team Wins Its Fourteenth Consecutive Game.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	48	25	.657	Detroit	36	37	.493
St. Paul	45	29	.608	Milwaukee	37	42	.468
Kansas City	42	32	.567	Grand Rap.	28	48	.368
Minneapolis	43	33	.565	Columbus	23	56	.291

St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—Denzer, the Apostles' twirler, pitched an effective game today, and, helped by ragged fielding on the part of the Hoosiers, the St. Paul team won their fourteenth consecutive game. Attendance large. The score:

St. Paul	5	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	—12
Indianapolis	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—7

Batteries—Denzer and Spies; Cross and Buckley. Umpire—O'Day.

Millers Have the Better of It.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—Both sides were a little coarse in their field work, but the heavy and timely hitting of the Millers enabled them to win out with ease. Only in the third inning were hits bunched on Hutchison. The score:

Minneapolis	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	—11
Columbus	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Batteries—Hutchison and Schriver; McGreevy and Wilson.

Shut Out Detroit.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Detroit was shut out by the Blues today in a pitchers' battle. Detroit could not touch Callahan and Gayle, though losing his game, was very effective. None of the four errors was costly. The score:

Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Callahan and Lake; Gayle and Twineham.

Lose to the Brewers.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—Grand Rapids played a loose game today and lost to the Brewers. The score:

Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—6
Grand Rapids	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Batteries—Rettger and Spear; McFarland and Smink.

Burlington Wins from Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., July 20.—The score:

Rockford	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	2	—8
Burlington	0	1	2	1	0	1	5	0	*	—10

Batteries—Ferguson and Snyder; Mahaffy and Armstrong.

ARRANGE SCHEDULE OF NINE GAMES

Complications Arise from the Meeting of Western Association.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 20.—A curious complication has arisen as a result of the meeting of the Western Baseball Association magnates Saturday. Representatives of Peoria, Rockford, and Cedar Rapids clubs were appointed as a committee to prepare a new schedule for the league curtailed by the loss of Quincy and St. Joseph.

Such a schedule was prepared yesterday morning. The Peoria member was taken sick and the Cedar Rapids man was at a ball game, so Landers of Rockford destroyed the schedule as prepared and on his own responsibility prepared a new one. He left town without giving it either to the press or the association.

The clubs will commence play on the original schedule. It will be necessary that President Hickey prepare a schedule which shall be equitable to the remaining clubs. The first nine games, accepted dates, are:

July 21, 22, 23—Cedar Rapids at Peoria, Des Moines at Dubuque, Burlington at Rockford.
July 24, 25, 26—Burlington at Dubuque, Des Moines at Peoria, Cedar Rapids at Rockford.
July 28, 29, 30—Cedar Rapids at Dubuque, Des Moines at Rockford, Burlington at Peoria.

CATCHER SUGDEN SENT TO FARM.

Passes Help to Swell the Attendance at Cincinnati.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 20.—[Special.]—Catcher Joseph Sugden of the Pittsburg club will be sent to the Albany team farm to recuperate. Secretary Von Derhorst of the Baltimore club on being asked as to the 24,800 attendance at Cincinnati yesterday said: "We were paid for over 15,000 people. The Cincinnati club had out 900 passes."

Jack Boyle Is Manager.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—[Special.]—President A. J. Reach of the Philadelphia club today appointed Jack Boyle manager, vice Billy Nash, and Billy Hallman is made Captain. Boyle will probably play first base.

Little Things in Baseball.

Bob Lowe, one of the Boston mainstays, will not be in the game for a long time. He dislocated his shoulder in practice at Cleveland.

Padden, who took Truby's place on the Pittsburg second bag, had eight put outs, three assists, and two hits in Saturday's game with Philadelphia.

Capt. Anson uses a heavy hickory bat, the only one of the kind in the league. It cannot be broken except under a rock-crusher, and nobody will steal it because not another man in the league can swing it.

Pfeffer is touring the sporting goods establishments in the hope of finding a bat that will fit him. He has made only one hit in three games. This is annoying to him, as he had laboriously climbed to the .300 mark when he began falling away.

President Robison's Spiders went to Louisville Sunday with an injunction restraining the Louisville managers and the world at large from interfering with the games. Will Mr. Robison secure injunctions restraining the league from giving the pennant to the winner?

In the last three games Decker has made eight hits in eleven times at bat. There is no doubt that this is due to the cloudy skies of the last week. He gets the full glare of the sun in his face in bright days, and when he comes to bat he is half blinded. With the sun overcast his batting eye returns.

Manager Selee is looking for a right fielder, Bannon's work being unsatisfactory. He will probably try a Chicago boy in the place today. John C. Hendricks is his name, and he is kin with the famous Hendricks family of Indiana. He is a member of the Illinois Cycle club ball team, and his work is pronounced by his friends far above the ordinary. He practiced with the Bostons before yesterday's game.

Capt. Anson had an easy and record-breaking day at first base Sunday. In the first game with Washington he had only five put outs, and in the second he was surprised at the end of the game when he found he had retired just two men at his corner. The Chicagos had only eight assists in the first game and seven in the second: Fifteen flies were caught by Chicago in the first game and seventeen in the second.

RESULTS IN THE CHESS TOURNEY.

Pillsbury Draws a Bye in the First Day's Play.

Nuremberg, July 20.—The results of the first round of the international chess-masters' tournament played in this city today:

Schiffers beat Albin in a Zukertort opening after 32 moves.
Lasker beat Porges in a Ruy Lopez after 37 moves.
Janowsky beat Marco in a Ruy Lopez after 30 moves.
Steinitz beat Schallopp in a queen's gambit declined after 46 moves.
Tschigorin beat Winawer in a Vienna game after 36 moves.
Charousek beat Showalter in a king's gambit declined after 54 moves.
Walbrodt and Schlechter drew a Scotch game after 31 moves.
Tarrasch and Maroczy drew a queen's gambit declined after 62 moves.
Blackburne and Teichmann drew a two knights' defense after 37 moves.
Pillsbury had a bye.

TO PLAY A HOUSE AND HOME MATCH.

Washington Park and Milwaukee Country Clubs' Golf Match.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The Country club has received a challenge from the Washington Park Golf club of Chicago for a "house and home" golf match, six men on a side, which has been accepted. Milwaukee will be represented by Howard Morris, O. C. Fuller, J. H. Tweedy Jr., D. A. Edgar, L. T. Boyd, and J. C. Wall. The first match will be played in Chicago and the return match here, probably this week some time.

Reproduce the Contest.

The vitascope reproduces at Hopkins Theater this week the contest for points between Corbett and Courtney. Every detail of this sparring match is thrown on the canvas by a remarkable manipulation of scientific forces, with absolute fidelity to the original movements and action. This innovation reveals most forcibly the possibilities of the future, when a couple of would-be champions can retire to a secluded spot, with no other witnesses than the camera operators, and if their work is worthy of notice the entire country may witness it, otherwise the negatives can be broken and make room for a new set and a new pair of aspirants for fistic honors.

Arrange for the Race.

A meeting of the Columbia Wheelmen will be held at the club-house, No. 311 West Division street, tonight to appoint committees for the coming Wheeling Labor day road race. A Race, Prize, Press, Entry, and a Committee on Officials will be appointed. Complete arrangements for the race will be made. Arrangements for transportation to Wheeling have been made with the Wisconsin Central and the Columbia club has decided to start the race at the same place as the Chicago road race.

Lease Royal Cycling Grounds.

Royal cycling has come to Chicago to stay. The South Side Cycling club has secured permission to use a large lot near the club-house on which to play the new cycling game and will immediately begin putting up the necessary alleyways and cinder track. The members expect to soon have everything ready and all arrangements for the game completed, when a tournament, it is thought, will be held.

HE INSISTS BILLINGS SHOULD PAY.

Attorney Smith Explains His Charge Against the Bank President.

C. D. F. Smith, the attorney who charged that the greater part of the property owned by A. M. Billings, President of the Home National Bank, had escaped assessment, avers that Mr. Billings' statements in answer to his charge are calculated to injure his reputation.

Mr. Smith said yesterday:

"It is true I was employed as attorney by the Home National Bank and the People's Gas Light and Coke company, but I was also employed by Mr. Billings to look after his personal business. The termination of this relationship was by my own volition. My claims against Mr. Billings, on which my suits were brought, aggregated less than $25,000.

"I never stated to any one that I would withdraw my suits if Mr. Billings would make me one of the trustees under his will. My complaint against Mr. Billings was based solely upon facts appearing in public records, and induced by indignation because of the injustice to comparatively poor people by the action of rich taxpayers who fail to list their personal property for taxation. My charge is that Mr. Billings has not paid taxes upon stocks and bonds in corporations having existence in other places than Chicago, and upon notes, mortgages, and cash which he holds, all of which should be taxed."

JOE MANCINI BY A NECK.

EXCITING FINISH IN THE FIFTH RACE AT SHEFFIELD.

Caufield, the Favorite, and the Horse with an Italian Name Race Almost Together from Wire to Wire, the Latter Showing the Most Speed in the Last Few Yards—Urania the Only Favorite to Win—Other Races Are One-Sided.

The feature of yesterday's racing at Lakeside, from a finish point of view, was that between Caufield and Joe Mancini in the fifth race. The former was played as if it was all over but the cashing of the tickets calling for thousands of dollars on that proposition at odds of 3 to 5 and 1 to 2. Joe Mancini's price held firm at 3 to 1. He carried considerable money, in small amounts, at those figures.

The pair were off in the first flight, left their field, and ran heads apart, with the favorite in the lead until rounding the turn for home. Here Dorsey swung wide with Caufield, carrying Mancini wide. From this point to the wire they ran as a team, with Caufield bumping Mancini at every jump. This naturally took some of the speed from both horses, but affected Caufield the most, as he was tiring.

They galloped together to the head of the grand stand, where Mancini got his nose in front, and shortly after increased it to a head. Caufield hung on, however, and as they neared the wire began biting at Mancini's neck. The latter ran true as steel, and won by a long neck amid shouts from the grand stand. Had Caufield won and a claim of foul been made by Magnusen the judges would undoubtedly have disqualified him. The race was a selling affair, and the winner was bid up to $700, $300 over his entered price, by Jockey W. Feeney, and was retained by his owners, the Ruddy Bros.

The track was heavy and holding, which gave the mudlarks the better of the arguments. Only one favorite, Urania, pulled down a purse. All the other events were won away off. The longest shot to cross the line first was Lady Juliet, in the 2-year-old maiden race, and her price was but 6 to 1. Frank Jaubert, Miss Francis, and Cora Havill were the other winners. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Frank Jaubert, 94 pounds [Everett], 6 to 1, won; Spendoline, 113 [C. Sloan], 9 to 2, second; Effie T., 101 [Willis], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Repeater, Billy B., Zaldivar, Pinchback, Hesperia, Rosa May, and Lalla Rookh also ran.

Second race, ½ mile—Lady Juliet, 103 pounds [Randall], 4 to 1, won; Fife, 106 [W. Jones], 4 to 5, second; Alert, 106 [Newcom], 8 to 1, third. Time, :50¼. Minneola, Calla Lily, Bressia, Nannie Dunn, Gertrude, Aceta, and Leo Wicka also ran.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Urania, 98½ pounds [Caywood], 3 to 5, won; Virgie Dixon, 86 [Dorsey], 10 to 1, second; May Fern, 95 [P. Clay], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:09. Atalanta, Tagliona, Cinder Sal, Ora Audrain, Gismonda, and Stowaway also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Miss Frances, 90 pounds [Dorsey], 4 to 1, won; Alto June, 101 [P. Clay], 12 to 1, second; Ashland, 106 [Macklen], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:49¼. Treachery, Onalaska, Longdale, Gunwad, and George B. Swift also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Joe Mancini, 100 pounds [Magnuson], 3 to 1, won; Caufield, 100 [Dorsey], 1 to 2, second; Minnow, 97 [Newcom], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. Swamp Rose, Jack Goodman, Lady Clyde, Fritzle, and Georgie Smith also ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Cora Havill, 94 pounds [Everett], 5 to 2, won; Canewood, 103 [W. Jones], 15 to 1, second; Outgo, 103 [Caywood], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Queen Bess, Dominico, Santa Cruz, Bart, May Rose, La Creole, and Rubberneck [by Vagabond] also ran. Dr. France left at the post.

Entries for today:

First race, 9-16 mile, selling—Bombardon, 100 pounds; Merry Chimes, 100; Demosthenes, 100; Hurns, 100; Oreusa, 97; Miss Myriam, 97; Las Cases, 100; San Benita, 100.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Satinet, 95 pounds; Hartford Boy, 95; Tramp, 92; Wells Street, 95; Lucinda, 90; Verus, 103; Dick Tension, 103; Designer, 95; Tamerlane, 97; Frankie D., 90; My Hebe, 95; Mr. Dunlap, 98; Memphis, 92; Cerita, 90.

Third race, 9-16 mile, selling—Thos. Paine, 100 pounds; Hessville, 97; Ethel Farrell, 97; Devoir, 97; George B., 105; Viscount, 105; Terrific, 97.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile—Inspector Hunt, 98 pounds; Cæsarian, 107; Encoria, 104; Joe Murphy, 109; Sunny, 98; Ida Pickwick, 104; Assignee, 109; Langdon, 104.

Fifth race, 1 5-16 miles, selling—Starbeam, 90 pounds; Razner, 105; La Gascon, 105; King Bors, 110; Image, 92; Audrax, 95; Kingsclere, 110; Chenoa, 108.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Imp. Connemara, 92 pounds; Bill Ellison, 103; Dominico, 95; Nero, 97; John Hickey, 106; Atelier, 95; Gomor, 98; Barguard, 98; Ettarre, 101; Gunwad, 92; Collector, 100; Cossack, 107; Loudon, 103; Bob Clampett, 103.

GOV. MATTHEWS IS IN EARNEST.

Says There Are Two Ways of Stopping the Tracks.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—From a statement made by Gov. Matthews tonight the promoters of racing at Roby, who are under the impression that they will not be interfered with this season, or at least not until the September term of court meets in Lake County, will be much surprised before the end of this week. The Governor's attention was called to John Condon's interview, in which it was stated that racing would go on as before.

"That is not my understanding of the case," said he. "The Supreme Court has ordered the lower court to grant the injunction on which the State applied some time ago, and I believe the racing can be stopped at once. As I understand it the State has two ways to secure the injunction. An application can be made to the Lake County Judge under the decision if necessary, or the Supreme Court may issue an order making the injunction effective at once without waiting for action of the lower court. Just what course will be pursued has not been definitely determined on. Ex-Senator Kopelhe, the State's-Attorney in Lake County, was expected here today for a conference with Attorney-General Ketcham, but did not arrive. We expect him tomorrow and will then decide on the best course. Some action will be taken at once, as there is no disposition on the part of the State to lose the advantage of the recent Supreme Court decision."

HE WILL MOVE ON THE TRACKS.

Attorney-General Ketchum Preparing to Close Roby's Gates.

Crown Point, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—Continuous racing at Roby, from all indications, will come to a grand final in a few days if Attorney-General Ketchum's plans are carried out. Advices from Indianapolis today say that the Attorney-General will arrive in Lake County on Tuesday or on Wednesday from the capital city with both barrels loaded to lay continuous racing in its grave forever. He will appear before Judge Gillett at Hammond and ask for an injunction to serve against the "invaders," as Judge McCabe of the Supreme Court terms them. Should Judge Gillett not allow the injunction it is said the action will be dismissed and a change of venue will be made to another Judge of some Circuit Court.

SISTER ADELE WINS AT LONG ODDS.

Hayes Bids Mare Up and Gets Even with Corrigan in a Measure.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—Ed Corrigan's 2-year-old filly, Sister Adele, who is more than a half sister to the once good race mare, Ethel, being by Riley, the son of Longfellow, dam Sisterly, won a selling race at 10 to 1 at State Park today, beating King's Counsel, Scarborough, Don Clarencie, and others. After winning she was run up $50 over her entered selling price by T. P. Hayes, who took this means to get even with Corrigan for bidding up Rondo at Cincinnati.

The Burns and Waterhouse entry, Wernberg and Sweet Favordale, ran one two in the Schlitz Handicap at seven furlongs. The Military Cup for members of the Light Horse Squadron will be run to morrow. There are twelve entries. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Trilby won, Senator Morrill second, Lady Rose third. Time, 1:15¼.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Sister Adele won, Scarborough second, Goldie Locks third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Buckwa won, Miss Perkins second, Sandoval third. Time, 1:46¼.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, Schlitz Brewing Company Handicap—Wernberg won, Sweet Favordale second, Orinda third. Time, 1:27¼.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Belle Boyd won, Minnie W. second, Alamo third. Time, 1:29¼.

Entries for today:

First race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Paros, 92 pounds; May Galop, 92; Muskalonge, 97; Miss Perkins, 102; Spaghetti, 107; Pepper, 110; Rey Del Mar, 112.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Outing, 98 pounds; Cogmoosey, 98; Dawn, 98; Barney Adler, 101; Parthamax, 101; Parmesan, 101; Elyria, 108; Incetatus, 108; Banquo II., 108.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Florence Colville, 94 pounds; Excuse, 96; Kirk, 96; Constant, 109; Lady Rose, 109; Revenue, 111; Springtime, 111; Dick Behan, 112.

Fourth race, Steam Railway Handicap, ⅞ mile—The Deuce, 112 pounds; Springtime, 100; Meddler, 102; Campania, 92; Helen Wren, 93; Irene Woods, 94; Trilby, 99.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Aunt Sallie, 103 pounds; Katie G., 103; Master Fred, 115; Laverne, 115; Hulbert, 115; Kitch, 115; Commission, 115; Montepenso, 118; Francis Pope, 118; Senator Morrill, 118.

HEWITT HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Thrown by Royal H. and Marshall Barely Misses Running Over Him.

New York, July 20.—In spite of the threatening weather there was a good attendance at Aqueduct today, and seven races were run off. Hewitt, on Royal H., had a narrow escape in the fourth race, as the horse stumbled on the lower turn and threw the boy. Simms guided Marshall past him, however, and beyond a shaking up the boy was unhurt. The best contest was in the third, when in a hard drive Edna D. won from Joe Hayman and Second Chance by a narrow margin. The favorite, Ellerdie, was interfered with on the back turn, and dropped away back. Fannie B. won the first event by a neck in a drive.

Sir Francis won easily in the second race. Marshall was an odds-on choice for the fourth race, and won by a length. In the fifth race Tempestuous was the favorite, and won easily enough at the end with The Manxman a good second. In the sixth race the stewards were not satisfied with Powers as jockey for The Native, and put Clayton up, but he could do nothing with the colt. Premier got the best of the start, and won in a drive at the end somewhat handily. Woodbird was the favorite in the last race, and was the second favorite to lose. The summaries:

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Fannie B., 103 pounds [Hewitt], 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Sirocco, 110 [Doggett], 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, second; Mersian, 100 [Gifford], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Hermia, Dreibund, Right Royal, Tombola, Bergen, Bon Ami, Florence, Hubbard, and Crimea also ran.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Sir Francis, 110 pounds [Doggett], 1 to 5, won; Chugnut, 81 [Powers], 8 to 1, second. Time, 1:48¾.

Third race, selling, ⅝ mile—Edna D., 95 pounds [Hewitt], 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, won; Joe Hayman, 96 [Sloane], 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Second Chance, 95 [Powers], 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. Ellerdie, Sir Moltke, Sanguine, and Kicksy Winsy also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Marshall, 110 pounds [Simms], 4 to 5 and out, won; Mirage, 112 [Sheedy], 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Telegram, 91 [Hirsch], 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Buckeye and Royal H. also ran.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Tempestuous, 102 pounds [Clayton], 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; The Manxman, 105 [Garrigan], 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Myrtle L., 109 [Simms], 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. Our Johnny, Loch Glyn, and Rossifer also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Premier, 107 pounds [Sloane], 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Lambent, 107 [J. Hill], 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Defender, 112 [Simms], 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:44. The Native, King T., and Helen H. II. also ran.

Seventh race, ⅝ mile—Oliva L., 102 pounds [H. Harris], 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Woodbird, 102 [Hirsch], 8 to 5 and out, second; L. B., 102 [Keefe], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:03¼. Joe Cutley, American Girl, Bonnie Eloise, One Chance, and Sedgewick also ran.

Entries for today:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Rama, 97 pounds; Satanelli, 97; Lady Greenway, 82; Lambert, 82; Pay or Play, 102; Zanone, 102; Ajax, 116; Royal H., 105; Driebund, 95; Kinglet, 98.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Van Brunt, 104 pounds; Florena Hubbard, 84; Crimea, 84; Marshall, 107; Eclipse, 105; Illusion, 104; Addie, 106.

Third race, selling, ⅝ mile—Ellerdie, 100 pounds; Sir Moltke, 103; Second Chance, 98; Brighton, 107; Joe Hayman, 98.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Chugnut, 96 pounds; Honolu, 99; Flames, 99; The Native, 107; Defender, 107; King T., 101; Premier, 102.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Fava, 115 pounds; American Girl, 110; Nina Louise, 110; Woodbird, 110; Maud Adams, 110.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Buckeye, 105 pounds; Satanelli, 108; Kennebunk, 108; Bon Ami, 101; Nick Johnson, 89; Silk Gown, 107; Annie Bishop, 107; Defender, 109; Royal Princess, 90.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Zanone, $15; Lambent, $12; Ajax, $6; Kinglet and Dreibund, $4 each; field, $3.

Second race—Marshal, $15; Illusion, $10; Van Brunt, $6; field, $4.

Third race—Joe Hayman, $10; Brighton, $8; field, $4.

Fourth race—Premier, $20; Defender, $8; The Native, $6; King T., $4; field, $3.

Fifth race—Nina Louise, $20; Favo, $8; Woodbird, $5; field, $3.

Sixth race—Kennebunk, $10; Defender, $8; Nick Johnson and Silk Gown, $4 each; field, $5.

Results at Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., July 20.—Three favorites, one second choice, and two outsiders won the card at Latonia today. Weather cloudy, track fast. Attendance 2,000.

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Fretful, 93 pounds [Dupee], 2 to 1, won; Hot Spur, 103 [Scherrer], 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Hot Stuff, 97 [Fowler], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Doorga, Volley Fuse, Rupee, Koko, Liberati, Marcen Star, Miss S., Loyalty, and Nana also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile—St. Helena, 100 pounds [Fowler], 8 to 5, won; Sam Tate, 105 [Piggott], 4 to 1 and even, second; Parson, 97 [Bibbs], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Jurist, Good Advice, Buckwe, Buffet, Charlie Young, Ella H., Cuidado, Hafiz, Lorena Sayre, and Masse also ran.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Truelight, 107 pounds [Perkins], 2 to 1, won; Altanera, 104 [Thorpe], 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Salsetta, 104 [A. Ison], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Rachael, Spring Day, Austrella, Taluca, Est-ne-Regina, Peg the Shrew, Fintray, and Sistan also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—John Havlin, 100 pounds [Fowler], 8 to 5, won; Allegro, 91 [Huston], 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Kingstone, 93 [Nutt], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½. Joe Clark, Whiteside, Black Silk, Probasco, and Rasper also ran.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Robair, 107 pounds [Perkins], 6 to 1, won; Hats Off, 99 [Dupee], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Czarowitz, 103 [Scherrer], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:09½. Capt. Piersall, Gid Law, Assassin, Argonaut, Give Away, Harry B., Hamza, Billy Arnold, Julius Marks, Winthrop, The Planet, and John Hancock also ran.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Santa Maria, 101 pounds [C. Reiff], 10 to 1, won; Remnant II., 89 [Perkins], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Lufra, 99 [Fowler], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Yellow Rose, Seabrooke, Judith C., The Merchant, King Charlie, Gretchen S., Frontman, and Victorious also ran.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—Three favorites were successful at the Fair Grounds today. The fifth event went to a well-played second choice, with outsiders taking the second and third. Weather threatening and track sloppy. The summaries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Sallie Woodford won, Aunt Susie second, Lucetta third. Time, 1:19¼.

Second race, selling, ⅞ mile—Rob Roy II. won, Bravo second, Fasig third. Time, 1:33.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Towerest won, Jack Bradley second, Royal Choice third. Time, 1:47.

Fourth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Goshen won, Jack B. B. second, Sea Robber third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Frontier won, Harry McCouch second, Bertha third. Time, 1:45½.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Don Carillo won, Leader Ban second, Bing Binger third. Time, 1:48½.

First race, ⅝ of a mile—In the Swim, 95 pounds; Big Night, 96; Mazy, 95; Mostyn, 103; Some Hopes, 100; Milford, 100; Alma Russell, 100; Scorcher, 100; Sugar Foot, 110; Irene, 110.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Tim Irven, 107 pounds; Blue Light, 107; Joe Hart, 107; Mr. Hayes, 107; Also, 102; Regholt, 102; Henry Higgins, 102; Arnell, 102; Lizzie Mack, 105; Conti, 105; Young Tom, 105; Forseen, 105; Hella, 105; Bellman, 105; Kilfoy, 104; Fairy Queen III., 100; Pearl, 100; Wild Flower, 100; Sister Myra, 100; Minnie Weldon, 100; In-Ko-Si-Kaas, 100; Siddie, 100; Irish Chief II., 110.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Inca, 113 pounds; Sackville, 103; Ed Overlook, 103; Rosny, 105; Daisy Gordon, 105; Cralo, 95; Etack, 95; Ella O., 95.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—King Dance, 103; Concession, 103; Bridget, 97; Ozark Jr., 95; Highland, 99; Billy Jordan, 104; Don Fulano, 109; Iron Duke, 104.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Maquon, 101 pounds; Almiles, 101; Haroldin, 101; Morondo, 103; Sallie Woodford, 99; Frontier, 97; Albert S., 97; Sauterne, 93; Dennis, 93; Helen H. Gardner, 86; Favorine, 99; Damonles, 88; Bridgeton, 88.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Amelia May, 99 pounds; Hester, 93; Sligo, 102; Johnny McHale, 104; Pelleas, 104; Figaro, 109.

RAIN STOPS THE RACES AT DETROIT.

Big Card Up for Today—Badge and Bright Regent to Meet.

Detroit, July 20.—[Special.]—The weather clerk called a halt on the brigade of harness racers at the driving park today. So much rain fell yesterday afternoon and last night that the track was like jelly this morning. The storm passed off by daylight, but the managers of the Grand Circuit meeting decided that it would ruin their course for the rest of the week to try and go on with the program until the footing had got solid again.

The 2:27 trot, 2:09 pace, and a trotting class for 2-year-olds was the card for this afternoon. To these will be added the 2:25 for 3-year-olds tomorrow, and an extra race is to be on each day till the program is up to date. This delay carries the Merchants and Manufacturers' purse of $10,000 over to Wednesday. There are sixteen entries in the 2:09 pace, and among the likely starters are Badge, Miss Reta, Bright Regent, Lottie Loraine, and Vallean.

MORGAN HORSE BREEDERS ADJOURN

Much Dissension as to Eligibility in the Association's Register.

The annual meeting of the Morgan Horse-Breeders' Association closed at the Sherman House yesterday morning. There was a strong sentiment among a few of the members to make an important change in the rules and require that dams, as well as sires, be possessed of Morgan blood. The movement was not carried on account of the large number that opposed it. The subject will come up again at the next annual meeting. The register of the association contains upwards of 3,500 Morgan-bred horses.

Lorillard Lands a Race.

London, July 20.—Pierre Lorillard's American horse Magica won the Wigston 2-year-old selling plate, worth 150 sovereigns, at Leicester today. Mr. Taylor Sharp's Red No. 2 was second, and Lord Crewe's Mrs. Proudie third.

Adjustment of English Titles.

The eldest sons of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls are usually called by the second title of the father.

THEY FAIL TO REPORT.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUB'S COMMITTEES FAIL TO APPEAR.

Financial Failure of National Circuit Meet, the Topic for Discussion at the Meeting, Is Left Over, and the Exact Condition of the Treasury Is Not Made Known to the Delegates—Secretary to Write Absent Members Requesting Their Attendance.

The special Race and Press committees did not put in an appearance at the meeting of the Associated Cycling clubs last night.

It had been expected that the loss to the association caused by the financial failure of the recent race meet and the condition of the association's finances would be reported upon, but owing to the non-appearance of the committees nothing in regard to the organization's reported bankrupt state could be learned.

Why the committees were not present no one seemed to know, and the members were not a little disappointed that the loss sustained by, as is said, the extravagantly conducted race meet was not made known. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Race and Press committees and request them to be present and make their reports at the meeting next Monday night.

The North Side Race committee reported the North Side course had not yet been surveyed. The South Side committee reported work going on well and road racing matters on its side of town working smoothly. The committee for the West Side reported that the survey of the West Side race course would soon be finished, and that each of the West Side clubs had been assessed $2 to pay the cost of the survey.

Mr. Simon said the committee anticipated no trouble in raising the necessary money. A date on the West Side will be given the Morse Cycling club for its road race.

In regard to Jackson street Mr. Moulton said he had talked with the South Park Commissioners and had been told they would not accept Jackson street for boulevarding unless the present ordinance as passed by the Council was so amended as to give them complete control over it. He said he had also been informed that the street was soon to be repaved anyhow.

It was thought last night the A. C. C. should take some action to ascertain just what the Commissioners were going to do.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Root, Chairman of the Good Roads committee, requesting him to be present next Monday night to report what progress had been made.

Communications from Commissioner Ellsworth in regard to the universal light ordinance was referred to the Committee on Good Streets and Lights.

The Secretary announced a list of expelled members would be sent to each member some time during the week; also a printed card giving the addresses, names, and telephone numbers of the members of the A. C. C.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again next Monday night.

ASK FOR GRIEBLER'S SUSPENSION.

Battle Creek Managers Ask Racing Board to Take Action.

Joe Griebler has gotten himself into a little trouble with the managers of the national circuit race meet recently held at Battle Creek. Griebler's entry was solicited for the meet by the officials, who were told by Griebler that he would ride if nothing happened to prevent him. He did not go, however, and now they are after him for not riding, and want Fred Gerlach to suspend him for a time. Griebler says his entry was conditional, and that he would not have entered at all had he known he would violate any L. A. W. rule by not riding. He says the reason he did not ride was because he was sick and not in condition. His excuse seems not to have been satisfactory to the Battle Creek officials, and Griebler received notice from them saying he would have to give a more satisfactory excuse or they would try to have him suspended by the Racing Board, and that he would have to prove he was sick.

It is unlikely the Racing Board will take any action in the matter, as Griebler's excuse that he was sick releases him from his entry. Griebler will leave Chicago Thursday night for the national circuit meet at Lima, O., from where he will go to Cincinnati and Louisville. He will not ride at any more State meets.

GRIEBLER WANTS A MATCH RACE.

Anxious to Meet Homer Fairmon and John Lawson.

A match race may be arranged between Joe Griebler of Minneapolis and Homer Fairmon and John Lawson of Chicago.

It is said that soon after Fairmon and the Swede were charged with riding hippodrome racing at the Minneapolis meet their manager issued a challenge offering to back either Fairmon or Lawson against any rider in Minnesota for $1,000, and that the challenge was accepted by Griebler's manager, who went to the Minneapolis Times office, where it was said the bet was deposited, but no money was found.

Then it is said he deposited $500 with the same paper offering to race Lawson and Fairmon any distance under fifteen miles and at any place, but that the bet was not accepted and the race fell through for the time being.

It is again being talked of, however, and the arrangements for matching the men concluded. The charge of fake racing made against Fairmon and Lawson by the Minneapolis officials is still being investigated by the Racing Board, and may be several weeks before it is completed.

MEET TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES.

Capt. Jones Notified to Attend and Defend Himself.

A meeting of the directors of the South Side Cycling club has been called for next Friday night, when the charges preferred against C. E. Jones, the club's Captain, will be investigated.

A letter was sent to Capt. Jones notifying him of the meeting and requesting him to be present to answer the charges. The friends of Jones in the club say the matter was brought about by members who are jealous of the Captain's good work for the club and his growing popularity with cyclists, and that the effort to make him resign the captaincy will amount to nothing. Wheelmen are of the opinion the charge that Jones gave for publication information reflecting upon one of the road race officials will be easily refuted at the directors' meeting. Something, however, will certainly develop and the real facts of the row in the South Side club will leak out.

NOVEL PLAN OF ENGLEWOOD RIDERS

Propose a Cement Cycle Path to Laporte, Ind.

Members of the Englewood Wheelmen have been canvassing the question of building a fifty-mile cycle path to be used for the purpose of century racing. Laporte, Ind., is favored as the terminal of the route.

A committee will visit that city in a few days to confer with the citizens regarding the project.

The track is to be constructed of concrete, according to present plans, and it is estimated that the cost of a cement cycle track fourteen feet wide and fifty miles in length will be a little less than $100,000, and it is believed that most of the stock will be readily taken by individual cyclists at $1 apiece. The idea is now to build the track on a nearly straight line and allow light bugies to travel on it.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY ROAD RACE.

Burlington Park Chosen as the Terminus of the Course.

A road race will be given under the auspices of the Scottish Society of Chicago and the First Regiment, Highland Cadets, to Burlington Park on Saturday, Aug. 1. The start will be made at Madison and Ashland avenues, thence south to Twelfth street, thence west to Ogden avenue, and west by Ogden avenue to the Naperville road, to the north entrance of Burlington Park.

The race will be open to any amateur in good standing, and all entries must be sent to Nathan Friedberg, the official handicapper, and must be in by July 25.

No entry fee will be charged. One time and three place prizes will be given.

SET DATE FOR THE CYCLE SHOW.

National Exhibition Company Will Open at the Coliseum Jan. 23.

It has been decided by the National Cycle Exhibition company to hold two shows, one in Chicago in January and the other in New York in February. The Western exposition will be held in the Coliseum, and notice has been served upon the Chicago Exhibition company by the National Cycle Board of Trade to open the exposition on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1897, and close Saturday, Jan. 30, to allow the exhibiters time to convey their exhibits to the New York show, which opens two days later at the Grand Central Palace.

MEET DRAWS NUMEROUS ENTRIES.

Lake View State Circuit Races on Next Saturday.

The Lake View Cycling club's tournament meet at the Dymond track next Saturday is next on the list of cycling events in Chicago. Handicap entries closed yesterday and the entries for the open events will close tonight. More than 200 riders have entered so far, and it is thought nearly 500 will have entered by tonight. State circuit chasers will all ride, and the meet promises to be a big success in point of riders and attendance. The one-third mile track is being worked with rollers and scrapers and will be in fine condition by Saturday.

State Circuit at Kewanee.

Entry blanks for the Illinois State Circuit meet to be held at Kewanee, Aug. 5, under the auspices of the Kewanee Wheelmen's Athletic club, are out and were received in Chicago yesterday. Nine races are on the program. A good list of prizes is offered. Entries for the handicap events close July 29. For other races Aug. 4. The program:

Half mile open, amateur; one mile open, amateur; half-mile open, professional; one mile open, handicap, amateur; two-mile open, tandem, amateur; one mile open, handicap, professional; five-mile open, handicap, amateur; one-mile club handicap, limited to members of Kewanee Wheelmen's Athletic club; one-mile open, limited to Kewanee riders.

Farwell Road Race.

The result of the Farwell ten-mile road race held last Saturday is as follows:

Name.	Start.	Time.
Watson	3:26½	30:33
Olinger	3:30½	27:20
Skinner	3:29	29:40
Godey	3:27	34:10
Hillman	3:28	33:25
Beebe	3:26	35:29
Williams	3:28	33:44
Hatch	3:26	35:48
Thompson	3:28	34:07
Klock	3:28	35:00
Walch	3:29	35:15
Donaldson	3:29	36:15
Rasch	3:26½	41:37
Lingenfelier	3:29	39:10
McCourt	3:27	41:12
Weston	3:27	41:45

Races Declared Off.

Cincinnati, O., July 20.—[Special.]—The Ohio National Circuit bicycle races were declared off.

Sporting Notes.

The equine wonder, Happy Jack, paced a mile at Janesville on Saturday without sulky or driver in 2:12, the half in 1:03. He will go another mile this afternoon.

The program for the last five days of the Lakeside summer meeting, July 23 to 28, was issued yesterday, and contains the usual number of good purse and handicap races.

Frank O'Neil was on hand last night to sign articles for a fight with Bright Eyes Collins, but the latter failed to show up. It is believed that a match will yet be arranged.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Merry War," postponed from previous announcements, was given a revival by the Schiller Opera company last night. Some of the former principals of the company were absent from the cast. Of these Mr. Bigelow, the comedian, is particularly missed. The place of Mr. Stephens, the tenor, who is announced to appear tonight, was supplied by an understudy, Mr. Harry Carter. Mr. McWade was the Gen. Spinola, and Mr. Otis B. Thayer, the comedian succeeding Mr. Bigelow, fulfilled the Balthasar. The best work accomplished was naturally done by Miss Eissing as Violetta and Miss Beatrice McKenzie, who made a charming appearance as Elsa. The most conspicuous absentee was Mr. Simmonson, the conductor, through whose drilling the chorus has on occasion quite eclipsed the principals. Mr. Gustave Luders at the desk in his place may possibly hold things better together in future than he did last night. The schedule of prices has been reduced, and owing to that the presentation will likely be considered as fully adequate to the outlay. "The Merry War" will continue in performance throughout the week at the Schiller.

* * *

The bill presented yesterday at the Chicago Opera-House for the current week was up to its standard, and the usual crowd was in attendance. Miss Lizzie Raymond's descriptive songs had numerous encores. The Meers brothers' acrobatic performance met with sincere applause. Watson and Dupree do a clever German dialect sketch, and the McNulty sisters are pretty dancers. The Dare brothers' horizontal bar act was a pleasing feature. Albert Hawthorne rendered several baritone ballads. Barney McDonough's monologue sketch caused much merriment. Howard and Bland are clever comedians as well as musicians. Trydell and Gray gave a unique story-telling sketch. The McDowells are an entertaining duo. The eccentric dancing of Eddie Fox was especially pleasing. Ricardo's flights on the trapeze, O'Rourke and Burnet, buck and wing dancing, Hill and Edmund's comedy sketch, and the three Mowatts' performance with Indian clubs all contributed their share to the entertainment.

* * *

The new policy inaugurated on Sunday at Ferris Wheel Park, which adds a vaudeville production to the former attractions, has resulted in large and apparently approving audiences. Thomas Prior, who is looking after the theatrical end of the enterprise, seems to have injected his usual energy into the work, and gathered together an entertaining group of vaudeville celebrities for the opening week. The list includes Delhauer, Joe Doner, Florrie Evans, Horwitz and Bowers, Australian lady quartet, Virginia University colored jubilee singers, Minnie Church, the Hiatts, Evans and Langford, and the Danny Mann trio. The unique combination of interests should prove particularly attractive and profitable.

* * *

The vitascope continues to hold its sway among the patrons of Hopkins' South Side Theater. The new pictures presented this week appear to have caught the crowds, especially the "prize fight" and the "bucking broncho." The stock company is giving the comedy-drama, "Lights and Shadows," and it has won approval. The vaudeville bill includes many excellent features. The audiences Sunday and Monday were large.

* * *

The tenth week of "The Gay Parisians" at Hooley's has opened with no show of a falling off of public interest. Now that it is settled the run must end on Aug. 8 there is an evident desire on the part of people who have not seen the comedy to take no chance of missing it. Manager Powers and Gustave Frohman yesterday met the Charles Frohman Empire Theater company which passed through Chicago on the way to San Francisco, where it opens the season at the Baldwin Theater on July 27. The company this year is presenting "Bohemia" and "The Benefit of a Doubt," and is one of the early fall bookings at Hooley's.

* * *

Manager Fair has furnished an excellent bill this week at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden. With warm weather apparently settling down for a long run the attendance at this resort has increased proportionately. Katie Rooney's imitations of her father were interesting and reminiscent, Joseph Doner's clever hits were highly entertaining, and the other specialties were up to the Fair standard.

* * *

The Great Northern Roof Garden has entered on its fourth week as a Chicago institution, and seems to have been adopted unreservedly. The attendance continues large, and the new bill this week is attractive. Mlles. Loretto and Orlando are particularly entertaining, and the Midgleys in their "School" sketch are funny. The Hungarian concerts round out the evening entertainments as usual.

* * *

Boynton's chutes are receiving a large share of the patronage of amusement seekers. The exhilarating sport is proving especially attractive these warm days.

* * *

The attractions at Kohl & Middleton's Museums on Clark and State streets are up to the usual standard, and the attendance has not suffered much because of warm weather.

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The week was ushered in at Sam T. Jack's with fair sized attendance and characteristic vaudeville as the particular attraction.

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Mr. Frederick J. Wessels, for a number of years Secretary of the Apollo club, has resigned and taken the position of Treasurer of the Chicago Orchestra.

SHOWS THE BETTER FORM

LAVIGNE GIVES M'KEEVER A LIVELY BOUT.

Philadelphian Has More Science in His Work, but the "Kid" Forces the Fighting from the First Round and His Opponent Weakens Under His Punches in the Region of the Diaphragm—Bad Weather Keeps the Crowd Away.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—George Lavigne is not a drawing card. The same may truthfully be said of Charles McKeever. That the weather put a damper on all ideas of a big crowd at Madison Square Garden is not questioned.

Everything about the affair was discouraging, except the boxing, which was decidedly interesting. Lavigne and McKeever put up a splendid exhibition. The science looked on the surface to be a trifle on the side of the Philadelphian, who was heavier, taller, and longer in the reach than Lavigne. But a man in the top gallery remotest corner could have picked out the fighter without the aid of opera glasses.

Lavigne never professed to be great guns as a "parlor" boxer. He is not afraid of a punching, and McKeever gave him quite enough to satisfy a faint-hearted athlete. Lavigne did not mind this. He forced the going from the opening of the first one minute and a half round until the close of the sixth. While McKeever avoided a great deal of punishment, the frequent visitations of Lavigne's gloves in the region of his diaphragm began to tell early in the game.

There was not a tame round during the engagement, but the boxers worked up a great deal of excitement in the concluding "period," a word that Charles White, the polo player and golfer, prefers to round. It was then that the Michigan man's superiority as a fighter asserted itself. He made the pace faster, and, although McKeever for a time met the "Kid's" rushes with straight left-hand jabs, his guard was not strong enough to keep the persistent fellow away. When the gong sounded McKeever was by long odds the most uncomfortable man in the place.

In the opinion of a vast majority of the few spectators, Lavigne would whip the Quaker City boxer in a bout of twenty rounds.

Harry Baker of Chicago and Frank P. Slavin of Australia fought six rounds to a draw tonight in Philadelphia, at the Caledonian club. Slavin was the aggressor throughout, but the Chicago lad displayed clever dodging tactics and landed some heavy blows on Slavin's neck.

Difference in Snakes.

Between the ordinary harmless snake and such species as the cobra and viper there is great structural difference in the formation of the head. In highly poisonous snakes the lower jawbone is shortened, while the transverse or inner jawbone is correspondingly lengthened.

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FIND THEIR WEAK SPOTS.

NEEL BROTHERS GIVE THE WRENNS A LESSON IN TENNIS.

Win the Double Championship for Another Year with Ease in the Final Round of the Western Tournament at the Kenwood Country Club—Collins and Johnson Take Consolation Prizes from Waidner and Belden—Carr Neel to Meet G. Wrenn Today.

What the Wrenn brothers do not know about tennis the Neel brothers pointed out to them most conclusively yesterday afternoon at the Kenwood Country club. It was the final championship round in doubles of the Western tournament, and once more the Neels demonstrated their overwhelming superiority to anything this side of the Alleghany Mountains. The sad feature of the affair was that the match was not close enough at any stage to be exciting, and the splendid crowd gathered scarcely got a taste of what the affair should have been.

It was a crowd—such a tennis crowd as the West had probably never seen. Fully 1,000 people were present, more than half of them women in bright colored dresses, making the scene attractive in the extreme. This brilliant audience filled the club-house verandas, crowded the commodious grand stand, and surrounded the court on which the match was played six deep. Each time a point was won or a good stroke played a cascade of parasols would fall in front of the rows sitting in the sun, so that fair hands could be used to applaud vigorously. When the next service was made, the line of brilliantly colored sunshades would rise again from the grass to its position over the spectators, hover there an instant, and then fall again for the next round of hand-clapping.

In the way of a contest the match was a poor apology. Good tennis was played in abundance, but it was almost exclusively on one side of the net. The Neels showed their best game. There was none of the frills and grand-stand plays with which they usually decorate their exhibition matches, but clean, hard ball which was so accurate and steady as to be almost unfailing. It was evident they are both in the finest condition of their lives and capable of making the best representation for the West it has ever had against the Eastern cracks.

Champion Plays Great Tennis.

Carr Neel for once in a match of doubles outshone his brilliant brother. He did not make the phenomenal back-to-the-net returns with which the other half of the team electrified the spectators on several occasions, but throughout the contest he smashed with unusual speed and accuracy and in fast volleying at the net he was absolutely unapproachable. Several times when both teams would go in at the same time the ball would go back and forth at short range until it was put within Carr's reach, when he invariably found the unguarded spot in his opponents' court and with a lightning stroke ended the point. Sam Neel also showed a superior quality of tennis and especially lobbed difficult balls in splendid style, but his smashing lacked something of its usual speed and dash, although it gained thereby in accuracy.

If George Wrenn is a new Western luminary in the tennis firmament he is certainly not a double star. His path yesterday more resembled that of a burned-out meteor. Whether it was ground balls or high balls, easy drives, or short lobs, he contrived to put about one in every three strokes he made into the net or out of court. Everts Wrenn was not at his best either, but played good tennis most of the time, his greatest fault being unsteadiness at critical moments. Neither of the Wrenns did themselves justice and the work done by the team as a whole was far inferior to that shown against Ware and Scudder. Not only did the losers fall way behind their opponents, but they also made many mistakes in form, getting into bad positions in the court and using poor team work. Against the almost perfect game of the Neels this play had absolutely no chance.

Detailed Account of the Contest.

The story of the slaughter is rather commonplace and soon told. It reads like a preliminary round contest when the cracks were pitted against teams in their first championship tournament. Three straight sets—one of them to love—and the matter was settled.

Play began promptly at 4 o'clock with the court a trifle soft, but splendidly accurate. E. W. McClellan and W. L. Myers were on the lines and H. M. Lane scored. For two games the Wrenns did the winning work, scoring eight points to their opponents two. Then the Neels steadied down and began to tick off the points. Five straight games went to them by superior all-around work, and then the Wrenns took four points. But it was a last effort and the Neels ran the set out, 6–3.

Neel brothers......1 1 4 4 4 4 4 2 5—29—6
Wrenn brothers.....4 4 1 2 1 2 2 4 3—23—3

It was in the second that the Wrenns found the weak streak they always exhibit in every match. It was an unusually bad one this time, and the Neels took advantage of it. It did not come on until the first game was fought out to a close finish, but after that the set was a procession, the Neels winning in hollow style.

Neel brothers..............6 4 5 4 4 5—28—6
Wrenn brothers............4 2 3 1 2 3—15—0

Fatal Third Set Also.

To judge by the applause the Wrenns received at every winning stroke the crowd was anxious to see them take a set, and even matters up somewhat. They did make one good rally, and won a game on the Neels' serve, but it was an exhausting effort, and the procession was immediately resumed. The only difference with this set was the fact that when it was finished the match was over.

Neel brothers.....2 4 4 4 2 1 4 4 4—29—6
Wrenn brothers....4 1 2 2 4 4 1 1 1—20—3

A surprise, greater even than that occasioned by the ease with which the Wrenns succumbed, was developed in the final consolation doubles. Collins and Johnson of the North Side played a rattling match against Waidner and Belden and won in the eleventh hour by some steady volleying. This contest amused the crowd before the big event began. The score in favor of Collins and Johnson was 6–4, 3–6, 6–4.

Today the tournament finishes. There are but two matches yet to play and they will both come off this afternoon. At 2:30 o'clock the championship round in singles will be put on and after it the final consolations. Carr B. Neel, the present holder of the Western honors, will defend his title for the present season against G. L. Wrenn Jr., the challenger, who recently won the single tournament. Neel is the popular favorite for the victory, but there are many indications which make the knowing ones predict Wrenn will come out ahead. If he shows the tennis he has displayed against W. L. Myers the West will see a battle royal, such as will make even the East envious.

TENNIS EXPERTS IN COMPETITION.

Best Players to Meet in C. A. Chase's Invitation Games.

Directly after the championship match in the Western championship between Carr Neel and George Wrenn this afternoon, five selected players will hustle to catch the half past 6 train for West Superior, where Charlie Chase is to give an invitation tournament, the equal of which has never been seen in the West.

The veteran, C. A. Chase, has been practicing hard for this event and will make a desperate effort to show some of that old-time dash and brilliancy which made him champion of the West for so many years and won for him so high a rank among the Eastern cracks.

The fortunate players whom Mr. Chase has invited to contest are: Carr B. Neel, Sam T. Chase, Everts and George Wrenn, and George K. Belden of Minneapolis, making six in all. It is to be a round-robin affair, each man playing every other man. These players are the best in the West. Carr Neel is the present Western champion in singles and, with his brother, in doubles. He has been working on his back court game and in consequence is playing better than ever.

Probably the greatest feature of the tournament will be the meeting of Neel with his old rival, Sam T. Chase, a brother of Charles Chase, who, after holding the Western championship for five years, succumbed last year to Carr Neel. This will be Sam Chase's first appearance this year in singles, and he will be in better shape than he was in the double tournament last week. He never forgets a defeat, and he will make every effort to down Neel. George Wrenn, the champion of Harvard, who has been so favorably commented upon in the East this spring, is playing better tennis than ever before in his life, as he has clearly shown in the last week by the decisive way in which he won in the Western tournament. Not only did he fail to lose a set, but no opponent succeeded in taking more than two games in any one set. This record is quite remarkable. His matches with Chase and Neel at West Superior will be of the finest. Everts Wrenn, who with his brother George is in the final doubles of the Western tournament, won the Western singles in '92 and is sure to put up a strong game. George Belden completes the list. He lost the Northwestern championship to Carr Neel two years ago and is the crack representative from Minneapolis. He is an uncertain player, but apt to take a match from any one.

Never before in the West have six such good exponents of the game of tennis been brought together in a round-robin tournament. This is the second year of this tournament and it is greatly to be hoped that it will continue as an annual event.

Mr. E. P. Buxton, President of the Bank of Commerce of West Superior, gives his lawn for the tournament. All the matches are played on one court, built along the veranda of his house. This court is made of cinders and being wet down frequently compares favorably with the best grass courts. It plays much more like a grass court than a dirt one, the bounces being quite low and true.

The players are entertained in most royal style. Last year a steam launch was put at their disposal; dances and other social functions were arranged for them, and altogether this lavish hospitality furnished a week of pleasure long to be remembered.

A small party of friends will accompany the players from Chicago, and a number from St. Paul are going up to the tournament. These parties, together with the players, will be the guests of Mr. Chase and Mr. Buxton.

During the week one or two exhibition matches will be arranged in doubles among the players. After this event some of the men have signified their intention of playing at Lake Minnetonka before returning to Chicago.

HOLD THEIR ANNUAL TURNFEST.

Turner Societies of Wisconsin Close a Successful Meeting.

Fond du Lac, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The twenty-ninth annual turnfest of the Wisconsin Turners concluded with a ball and the awarding of prizes this evening. In class turning the Vorwaerts Society of Milwaukee takes first place in the first group; the West Side, Milwaukee, second.

In the second group Fond du Lac stands first; Bahnfrei, Milwaukee, second; South Side, Milwaukee, third; North Side, Milwaukee, fourth.

Third group, New Holstein first; Madison second, La Crosse third, Sheboygan fourth.

The veterans' class turning resulted: Bahnfrei first, Sheboygan second. The old turners winning individual diplomas were fourteen in number, with Robert Schierz, Bahnfrei; William Loeffler, Sheboygan; William Ehrmann, Bahnfrei; and William Schultz, Bahnfrei, in the lead. Numerous individual prizes for excellence in the several contests were also awarded.

STANBURY TO ACCEPT CHALLENGE.

Sullivan Cables an Affirmative Answer to Jacob Gaudaur.

London, July 20.—Tom Sullivan, agent for James Stanbury, the champion of Australia, in the negotiations for a match with Jacob Gaudaur of Canada, says that a cable dispatch will be sent today accepting Gaudaur's counter proposition to row for £250. It is proposed to row the race on the Thames River early in September. Gaudaur will be allowed £25 for expenses.

Early in September is selected as the date for the contest because Stanbury must return to Australia immediately after that time. Sullivan said today: "I hope that Gaudaur will accept. Should the men meet there will be a fine race and not a procession. Gaudaur is a fine sculler and much faster than Harding. The match had best be rowed here in neutral waters. Gaudaur may rest assured that he will have the fairest of treatment. Stanbury is anxious to meet him."

ANOTHER TALKER IN THE RING.

This Time He Comes from Johannesburg with Denver Ed Smith.

New York, July 20.—J. H. Hildebrant, the Johannesburg sporting man, has arrived in this city accompanied by "Denver Ed" Smith. They have been at Mechanicsville during the last three weeks, where Smith has been putting himself in shape.

"I have claimed the championship for Smith," said Hildebrant, "because I have had $1,000 for over a month for a fight and nobody would cover it. The money is up yet with a sporting paper in this city, and I shall leave it there for a few days longer, and if we can't get on a fight I'm taking Smith to South Africa with me, where I have matched him against Joe Goddard for $10,000. The people in Johannesburg think Goddard can beat anybody in the world, and the match will draw a great crowd. Goddard has improved wonderfully, but Smith is the best fighter in the world today."

Smith himself declared his ability to beat anything in the world. Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jackson, Goddard, Sharkey, and so on, preferred in that order.

BERTRAND-MURPHY BOUT TONIGHT.

Both Men in Good Condition and Ready for the Word.

Joe Bertrand, who defeated Barney McCaul recently, and Ted Murphy, both in the featherweight division, will meet in a glove contest at Willow Springs tonight. Both have been in training for the last three weeks and are reported as being in the pink of condition. Murphy is an unknown quantity in this section of the world, but those upon the inside say he is a "hummer" and will keep Bertrand busy from the call of time. He has been training up in Wisconsin and is said to be in excellent condition.

Maher in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., July 20.—Peter Maher, who is matched to fight Joe Choynski, has arrived here. Maher says he is already in good condition. He will not fight for less than a $6,000 purse.

Trip Through England Awheel.

T. A. Shaw Jr., William V. D. Wright, B. Beck, and Richard Welles sail next Saturday on the Umbria for Europe, where they will meet John B. Drake Jr. and Harry Farnum and spend five weeks cycling over the roads of England and France.

CAMP LINCOLN TROOPS DEEP IN MUD.

Bad Condition of the Roads Prevents the Scheduled Maneuvers by the Second Brigade.

Springfield, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—If the mud dries up sufficiently by tomorrow, so that the soldiers of the Second Brigade can move about, part of the battle tactics as outlined for the brigade may be carried out. The idea of having part of the detachment march to Riverton to meet the marching enemy will probably be abandoned, but instead the two detachments of the brigade may meet in combat at some point near the camp grounds. It was the intention to have part of the detachment start out at 6 o'clock this morning, but it was countermanded on account of the mud.

Little work was done in camp during the day, as the mud was still ankle-deep in many of the streets through the camp, and the soldiers spent the greater part of the time in their tents. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the heat was so intense that several men were overcome and had to be carried from the field by the hospital corps. At 4:30 there was guard mount by the Fourth Regiment. Dress parade was held as usual, after which the Fourth Regiment Band gave a concert.

The health at the camp has thus far been good. Several members of the brigade are afflicted with chills, but are not confined in the hospital.

An order was issued from the Adjutant-General's headquarters today accepting the resignation of Col. H. F. Donovan of Chicago, Inspector-General.

This morning Battery A of Danville had mounted drill upon the rifle range. Lieut. Skipton, U. S. A., instructed them in the use of their new rifles.

Adjutant-General Hilton has granted a leave of absence for two days to Capt. A. E. Harding of Company F, Fifth Infantry, of Quincy, on duty at Camp Lincoln. Private Louis Helbling of Company M, Fourth Infantry, Champaign, is dishonorably discharged. Theodore Ewert of Springfield has been appointed Captain and Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry, vice Capt. William S. Campbell, resigned.

Camp Douglas Range, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Born, arrived in camp this evening at 6 o'clock.

The command numbers forty-eight officers and 608 privates. Arion's Second Regiment Band of Oshkosh, accompanied the regiment. Gen. King arrived in camp this morning, after spending Sunday at his home in Milwaukee.

FIGURES OF THE ROADS.

REPORT MADE BY THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Official Information on the Railway Business of the United States for the Fiscal Year—Financial and Operating Statistics—Small Increase in Mileage—Total Amount of Stocks and Bonds and the Percentage of Dividends.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Some interesting statistics are given in the latest report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which was issued today. Attention is called to three special features: Comparative figures for the five previous years, compilation of operating expenses for two years, and a table showing revenue and density of traffic for roads where the gross revenue exceeds $3,000,000. These tables cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, at which time 130 roads, operating 37,855 miles, were reported in the hands of receivers, showing a net decrease of twenty-three roads and 2,963 miles of line. The railway capital represented by these roads was nearly $2,500,000,000, or about 22.2 per cent of the total railway capital in the United States. The total railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1895, was 180,657 miles, an increase for the year of 1,948 miles, or 1.09 per cent, which is the smallest during any preceding year for which reports have been made to the commission. The aggregate length of all tracks in the United States on June 30, 1895, was 236,894 miles.

The number of railway corporations on June 30, 1895, was 1,965, of which 1,013 maintained operating accounts and 800 financial accounts. During the year fourteen roads were abandoned, nine merged, thirty-two reorganized, and twenty-eight consolidated.

The classification of railways on the basis of operated mileage shows that forty-two companies, each operating more than 1,000 miles, operate 100,714 miles of line, or 55.07 per cent of the total railway mileage, and that 113 roads, or 12.05 per cent of operating companies, each with a mileage exceeding 250 miles, operate 145,155 miles, or 80.24 per cent of the total mileage in operation. The increase in number of locomotives in service during the year was 207, the total number June 30, 1895, being 35,699, of which 9,999 were passenger and 20,012 freight engines.

Falling Off in Car Service.

The number of cars of all classes reported, being those owned by railways, was 1,270,561, a decrease of 7,517 as compared with the previous year. Of the total 33,112 were in passenger service and 1,196,119 in freight service. This is a decrease of 9,056 freight cars, which is not wholly due to an effort to economize in equipment, but rather to increased use of private cars. The number of passengers carried per passenger locomotive was 50,747, or 3,907 less than in 1894. The number of passenger miles per passenger locomotive was 1,218,967, or 225,433 less than in 1894, while the number of passenger cars per 1,000,000 passengers carried was sixty-five, or twelve greater than the preceding year. This is probably largely due to the decreased travel on account of business depression, but it also suggests that passenger traffic has returned to its normal condition previous to the World's Columbian Exposition. The number of tons of freight carried per freight locomotive in 1895 was 34,817, showing an increase of 2,908 over 1894. The number of ton miles per freight locomotive was 4,258,821, the increase over the previous year being 242,066. These figures indicate increased economy in the transportation of freight.

Out of a total equipment of 1,306,206 locomotives and cars only 362,498 were fitted with train brakes and 408,856 with automatic couplers on June 30, 1895. The increase in equipment fitted with train brakes was 31,506, while those with automatic couplers number 51,235.

The number of men employed by railways shows an increase of 5,426 as compared with last year, the number of employés being 785,034 on June 30, 1895. The statistics on this point show that the effect of commercial depression upon the pay-roll of railways fell most severely upon the group comprised under the description, "maintenance of way and structures," and next to this upon "maintenance of equipment."

Large Increase in Capital.

The amount of railway capital on June 30, 1895, was $10,985,203,125, or $63,330 per mile of line, an increase during the year of $188,729,312. Railway capital was distributed as follows: Capital stock, $4,961,358,656, of which $4,201,697,351 was common stock and $759,561,105 preferred stock; funded debt, $5,407,114,313; classified as bonds, $4,659,873,548; miscellaneous obligations, $445,221,472; income bonds, $246,103,966; and equipment and trust obligations, $55,915,327. Current liabilities amounted to $616,830,156. Of the capital stock outstanding $1,169,071,178, or 23.57 per cent, was owned by the railway corporations, as well as $437,508,841, or 9.30 per cent, of bonds outstanding. These figures show an increase in the corporate ownership of securities, probably rather due to railway consolidation than to the strengthening of reserve funds.

Stock to the amount of $3,475,640,203, or 70.05 per cent, of the total outstanding paid no dividend, and $904,436,200, or 16.90 per cent, of funded debt, exclusive of equipment trust obligations, paid no interest during the year covered by the report. In no other year since the organization of the division of statistics has so large a percentage of stock passed its dividends, or, except in 1894, has so large a percentage of funded debt defaulted its interest. Of the stock-paying dividends 6.89 per cent of the total stock outstanding paid from 4 to 5 per cent; 5.39 per cent of this stock paid 5 to 6 per cent, 24.41 per cent paid from 6 to 7 per cent, and 3.99 per cent paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The total amount of dividends was $85,287,543, which would be produced by an average rate of 5.74 per cent on the amount of stock on which dividends was declared. The amount of bonds paying no interest was $624,702,293, or 13.41 per cent; of miscellaneous obligations, $54,498,288, or 12.24 per cent; of income bonds, $225,235,619, or 91.52 per cent.

The number of passengers carried by the railways during the year ending June 30, 1895, was 507,421,362, a decrease of 33,266,837. The number of tons of freight carried, as reported by railways, was 696,761,171, an increase of 58,574,618 for the year.

Earnings of the Railways.

The gross earnings for the year ended June 30, 1895, were $1,075,371,462, an increase of $2,009,665 for the year. Passenger revenue was $252,246,180, a decrease of $33,103,378; freight revenue $729,993,462, an increase of $30,502,549. The expense of operating was $725,720,415, or $5,693,907 less than for 1894. The important unit in railway statistics designated as the coefficient of operating expenses, that is, the percentage of operating expenses to operating income, for 1895 was 67.48 per cent; for 1890, 65.60 per cent. The income from operation, $349,651,047, though $7,703,572 greater than it was in 1894, was yet less than for any other year since 1890. The income accruing to railways from investments and sources other than operation amounted to $132,432,133, a decrease of $10,384,672. The amount of money at the disposal of railways for fixed charges and dividends is the aggregate of income from operation and income from other sources. This amount for 1895 was $482,083,180. Fixed charges for the year amounted to $425,966,921. In 1894 they were $3,041,389 greater. The deduction of fixed charges leaves $56,116,259 as net income from which to pay dividends. The amount of dividends, including $673,957 other payments from net income, was $85,961,500, from which it appears that the railways of the United States closed the year with a deficit from the year's operating of $29,845,241, which was met by a decrease in accumulated surplus or by the creation of current liabilities. The corresponding deficit of the year ending June 30, 1894, was $45,851,294.

Small Number of Fatalities.

The number of railway employés killed during the year ended June 30, 1895, was 1,811, and the number injured 25,696; passengers killed, 170; injured, 2,375. The number of passengers killed is remarkably small, being only one out of each 2,984,832 carried, and only one injured out of 213,651 carried. The liability of passengers to accidents is better shown in the fact that 71,696,743 passenger miles were accomplished for every passenger killed, and 5,131,977 passenger miles for every passenger injured. It is suggested that this was due partly to the fitting of equipment with automatic appliances, as well as to the raising of the character of railway service and grade of railway equipment.

In concluding his report the statistician renews his recommendations that reports be required from express companies engaged in inter-State traffic; from all corporations, companies, or persons owning rolling stock which is used in inter-State commerce; as also all corporations, companies, or persons owning depot property, stock-yards, elevators, and the like; and from all carriers by water whose business influences inter-State traffic. The further recommendation is made that Congress be requested to provide for a bureau of statistics and accounts, which shall have the right of inspection and control over the accounting departments of the common carriers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC WILL BE SOLD.

Expected Effort to Postpone the Sale Is Not Made.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—The properties of the Northern Pacific railroad will be sold as contemplated next Saturday, unless something decidedly unexpected happens. All of the attorneys for the parties who have agreed upon the sale came to Milwaukee this afternoon prepared to file the motion for a postponement, but they were given a great surprise, when, after the argument had proceeded for an hour or so, Joshua Stark, for the complainants, stated that no attempt would be made to interfere with the sale. Mr. Stark said that all he would ask for was the managers under the reorganization law be enjoined from the proceeding with the distribution of bonds as provided for by that plan.

Col. Pettit late this afternoon filed an answer for the Northern Pacific company denying the validity of the claim presented by the petitioners. He read an affidavit of Mr. Scott, Controller of the Northern Pacific, alleging that the parties now complaining had been notified at the time the bonds were issued that the Northern Pacific company was without the corporate power to guarantee the bonds, and further that the Seattle was indebted to the Northern Pacific for $1,346,920.12, and that the Northern Pacific company had obtained judgment for this amount.

The affidavit also alleges that the property of the Seattle company was worth several million dollars more than the bondholders bid it in for. As a result of the purchase and the extinguishing of the stock indebtedness, the affidavit alleges that the bondholders were benefited by nearly $2,000,000.

CARRYING MAIL IN BAGGAGE CARS.

Committee Says Each Road May Haul Matter for Its Own Employes.

The committee of railroad men appointed to consider the question of carrying mail in baggage cars, addressed to employés of the company and to connecting railroads, is of the opinion it is lawful for a company to carry mail for its own employés. It has been decided it would be better for the railroads to discontinue the practice of carrying mail intended for connecting lines and has recommended that interested roads shall discontinue this practice.

This action of the committee is the result of the order of the Postmaster-General of two weeks ago, in which he directed inspectors of the department to look into violations of Sec. 422, which makes it unlawful for any person or corporation to carry any mail matter which should properly be dispatched through the mails.

The result of this decision on the part of the committee will be to do away with the interchange of mail between companies. The Railway Exchange in Chicago, which has been in operation for fifteen years for the transportation of mail from one road to another, has already been ordered closed.

The committee believes the railroads have the right to carry mail addressed to employés, and if the Postmaster-General persists in his ruling it is the intention to have the matter brought before the Attorney-General of the United States for a ruling.

The committee representing the railroads consisted of William Brown, D. M. Glover, E. G. Merriam, William Elmore Foster, and Lloyd W. Bowers.

EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS DECREASE.

Total of 52,740 Tons, Against 56,400 One Year Ago.

The total shipments of east-bound freight during the week ending on Friday amounted to 52,740 tons, as compared with 64,810 tons for the preceding week and 56,400 tons for the corresponding week of 1895. The total shipments by lake amounted to 71,607 tons.

The shipments by tons over the several railroads were as follows:

Road.	Tons.	Road.	Tons.
Michigan Central	5,270	B. and O.	4,396
Wabash	5,460	Grand Trunk	6,923
Lake Shore	6,291	Nickel-Plate	5,178
Fort Wayne	6,786	Erie	5,513
Pan-Handle	5,226	Big Four	1,697

The shipment of flour, grain, and provisions for the week amounted to 38,388 tons, as compared with 36,521 for the corresponding week of last year. Shipments of the several articles by the various roads were as follows:

Roads.	Flour.	Grain.	Provisions.	Total tons.
Balt. and Ohio.	494	1,703	1,052	3,249
C., C., C. & St. L.	321	2,501	402	3,224
C. & E. R. R.	289	4,139	493	4,921
G. T. Ry. system	58	2,140	1,439	3,637
L. S. & M. S. Ry.	308	2,164	1,414	3,886
M. C. R. R.	294	3,631	1,462	5,387
N.Y., C. & St. L.	58	1,321	902	2,281
P., C., C. & St. L.	283	712	1,123	2,118
P., Ft. W. & C.	1,409	1,726	890	4,025
Wabash	51	4,464	1,145	5,660
Total	3,565	24,501	10,322	38,388
Total tonnage for cor. week 1895	2,514	24,382	9,625	36,521

Charles H. Warren Resigns.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—[Special.]—Charles H. Warren, General Manager of the Great Northen, has resigned, or as President Hill puts it in a circular: "Bearer granted a leave of absence for an indefinite period." His duties are assigned to General Superintendent James M. Barr.

Think Huntington Is in It.

Portland, Ore., July 20.—A rumor is current here in railroad circles that Collis P. Huntington and the Southern Pacific people have a hand in the new government of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which will on Aug. 1 be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

To Consider Switching Charges.

There will be a meeting of east-bound roads tomorrow for the purpose of considering switching charges. There is an apparent effort being made to manipulate these charges in favor of a few shippers, which may result in a return of cartage charges.

Mileage Bureau Expenses.

The total expenses of the Mileage Bureau for last month amounted to $3,359, of which $1,024 went for special agents. It is said a great deal of manipulated mileage is in the hands of brokers.

ALTGELD A BENEFICIARY OF LANEHART

State Executive Is Named in the Will as the Executor and the Largest Legatee.

Gov. Altgeld offered the will of John W. Lanehart for probate yesterday. He is named as executor and is also the largest beneficiary. After signing a bond of a personal nature letters were ordered issued and the will was proved.

The will was made in November, 1895. By the petition the estate is valued at $55,000, of which $25,000 is in real estate. The rest of the property comprises stocks, bonds, and contingent interests in business enterprises. The latter reference is said to cover the interests of Mr. Lanehart in the Ogden Gas company.

The will is written in Mr. Lanehart's own handwriting. It provides that Adda E. Lanehart, the widow, shall have all the household furniture and furnishings, also horses and carriages, and $15,000 in lieu of all dower rights. All the rest of the estate, the instrument provides, shall go to Gov. Altgeld. The heirs of Mr. Lanehart, besides his widow, are three brothers, Arnold, Frank, and Albert Lanehart.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Isaac N. Camp were granted by Judge Kohlsaat to Marvin A. Farr, his son-in-law. The estate is valued at $400,000 and consists of stock in the firm of Estey & Camp, bonds, and bills receivable, and a house, No. 549 West Monroe street. The heirs are Flora A. Camp, the widow; Charlotte C. Farr, a daughter; and two sons, Edward N. and William C. Camp. Mrs. Camp asked the court to be excused from acting as administratrix owing to ill health.

The final account of the estate of Henry J. Milligan was filed and approved in the Probate Court yesterday. George D. Milligan, Sylvia C. Milligan, and Mary Briggs each receive one-third of $107,032.

DO YOU WANT A TONIC?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. W. Robertson, Cleveland, O., says: "I can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

SORROW WITH THE DEAD.

FRIENDS OF THE HOLOCAUST'S VICTIMS ATTEND THE INQUEST.

Those Who Seek Admittance from Curiosity Excluded by the Coroner's Jury—No New Light Thrown on the Burning of the Railroad Company's Car Barn—Investigation Is Continued That More Witnesses May Be Secured—Bert Fulford Still Missing.

The inquest over the bodies of the three victims of the Chicago City railway company car barn holocaust began at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Rolston's undertaking rooms, No. 11 Adams street, failed to disclose anything new.

Richard P. Keyes, foreman of the barn, said he was near the Cottage Grove avenue entrance when the fire was discovered in the northwest corner of the building. He immediately gave orders for the horses to be turned loose. Six double doors were opened, but before many of the horses were out the flames had worked so close to the stalls the stable had to be abandoned by the rescuers. Of 109 horses kept at the stable twenty-seven were burned.

Keyes denied that he had given any orders to the three men who lost their lives. Those who took part in the work of getting out the



FRANK CROSBY.

rolling stock did so voluntarily, according to Keyes. He said he had no opinion as to the origin of the fire. He saw Frank Crosby standing outside the barn before the fire began, but did not notice either William Elwell or Patrick Martin at any time.

Exclude the Curious.

The inquest was open only to representatives of the press and two or three intimate friends of the unfortunate men. Mrs. Eliza Grady, Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-seventh street, an aunt of Martin, with whom he lived from his 10th year until he was married; William Martin, an uncle; William Kelly, the dead conductor's cousin; William Rice, a nephew and Miss Eva Rice, a niece of Elwell; Mrs. Nellie Gates, No. 4018 Cottage Grove avenue, with whom Elwell boarded; and Crosby's brother and his brother-in-law, Charles Bennett, No. 416 Maxwell street, were all that were admitted. Martin's wife was visiting out of the city. She arrived by an early train, but was not present at the inquest.

The facts related about the accident were as already given in THE TRIBUNE. Deputy Coroner Buckley was in charge of the investigation. It was continued until 10 o'clock this morning on account of the absence of several witnesses the railway company desired to introduce.

Martin's remains were delivered to an undertaker yesterday. The interment will take place in this city today. Elwell's body will be buried in Crete, Ill., and Crosby's will be shipped to Concordia, Ill., for burial.

The front walls of the ruins were draped early yesterday morning with mourning wreaths. The wall, however, was torn down late in the day to prevent its falling in the street. Wreckers succeeded yesterday in demolishing the most dangerous parts of the building, but they will continue until the structure is razed to the ground, as the walls are old and badly cracked.

The débris in the west half of the stable has been thoroughly explored for carcasses of horses, and many have been taken out. The place has been fairly well disinfected, so that the discomfiture of the neighbors might be reduced to a minimum.

Bertram Fulford Not Found.

No tidings of Bertram Fulford, the horseshoer who is supposed to have been cremated while untying horses, have reached his friends. The belief is expressed that he was a victim of the flames.

James Smith, who has been waking drivers and conductors the last seventeen years, said he and Fulford were close together in the stable when the fire got so hot and the smoke so dense he had to retreat. Smith ran in the wrong direction and was stopped by the north wall. He fell down and went out on all fours, keeping his head close to the ground to prevent being stifled by the smoke. He cried out to Fulford to leave off letting the horses loose, as the fire had already cut off their escape, but he could not see where Fulford went.

Smith and several friends of Fulford went over the ruins carefully to see if anything could be found to indicate where Fulford fell. Nothing was seen and so many indications were given by the odors in different parts of the barns the conclusion was reached that nothing could be determined without systematically sorting the débris.

Crosby's silver watch was found near where he lost his life. It had stopped at three minutes and forty-five seconds after 8 o'clock. Crosby was seen alive at 8 o'clock.

Statement by Mr. Gregg.

Raymond Gregg, No. 3815 Langley avenue, said yesterday:

"I was one of the first on the scene of the fire and with others did all I could to release the horses. After the fire drove us from the stable part we made our way north in the alley to a small side door, which we found locked. With a few heavy blows the door flew open and some eight persons in our party entered. Not one of us was ordered in. We had a desire to save property from destruction and went in. We moved some of the cars, when, without the slightest warning, a dense hay smoke settled down upon us. By hugging the floor and crawling on all fours I came up against one of our party and he piloted us to a place of safety.

"I visited the ruins yesterday and concluded from where the bodies of the unfortunate men had been taken out that they must have been of our party."

Dig for More Bodies Without Result.

President Wheeler was notified yesterday that two more bodies had been found in the ruins. William Holmbey, a clerk in the claim agent's department, was sent out to investigate and directed six men while they dug in the place where traces of these supposed bodies appeared, but no bodies were found. So up to the present time only three corpses have been found.

NO CASH FOR CHICAGO CREDITORS.

Washington Failure in Which Relief Is Sought in Court.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—A bill for an accounting and injunction was filed this afternoon by the George L. Thompson Manufacturing company of Chicago against Joseph A. Thorne and Charles E. Thorne.

Joseph A. Thorne, according to the bill, was engaged in the manufacture of bicycles in this city until recently and made large purchases from the Thompson company on credit. Notwithstanding Thorne's sales and receipts were large he failed to turn over any money to his brother and assignee, Charles E. Thorne, and has scheduled no money so received in his deed of assignment, filed July 16.

The complainant charges that Joseph A. Thorne has retained large sums of money for the purpose of delaying his creditors in the collection of their just debts.

KILLED AND SUSPENDED IN MIDAIR.

Lineman at Cairo Receives a Shock and Is Hanged Head Downward.

Cairo, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—Charles Munro, a telegraph lineman, was instantly killed by electricity here this afternoon while on a telephone pole stringing a wire across the street. It broke and fell across the trolley wire of an electric street car company and the full force of the current passed through his body. He would have fallen to the ground, but was caught by wires below him and hung suspended head downward until rescued.

OUTINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Healy and Struckman Will Go to Ball Games, Beer and Unold Will Fish, and McNichols Will Swim.

Nearly all of the members of the County Board are making preparations for their summer vacations. Some of them have arranged for fishing trips and others will spend the summer days at the seashore.

Henry J. Beers will leave soon for Silver Lake. His wife and six daughters are famous anglers, and he has registered a vow to break the record himself and return to his labors armed with a stock of fish stories.

Commissioner Unold will take his family to Bass Lake, Ind., and promises to equal his colleague's record without exerting himself.

President Healy will stay at home and keep a watchful eye on county affairs, while most of his coworkers are enjoying sylvan shades. President Healy admits, however, that he can extract as much sport out of a good ball game as he could in decoying the wily pickerel and bass.

Chairman Struckman of the Finance committee will follow the President's example and remain at home.

Commissioner McNichols and family will hasten to Atlantic City to enjoy the salt breezes and the surf bathing.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—There was a fair demand for boats at 1 cent on corn to Buffalo, but no prospect of any better rates. Charters—To Buffalo—Queen City, Schlesinger, corn. To Oswego—Denver, corn at 2½ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—The freight market was quite active today and considerable chartering was done in ore and coal at the old rates. There is a better tone to the market, but until there is a movement in grain no advance can be looked for. Charters: Ore—O'Neill, Spinner, Foster, Escanaba, Escanada to Ohio, 45 cents. Pig-iron—Marion Page, Escanaba to Sandusky, 50 cents. Coal—Rust, Toledo to Milwaukee, 35 cents; Pope, Penobscot, Ohio to Duluth, 30 cents; White and Friant, Law, Ohio to Portage, 30 cents; Johnson, Helvetia, Sandusky to Duluth, 30 cents; Britannic, Edwards, Golden Age, Ohio ports to Milwaukee, 35 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—Neshoto, Duluth, 25 cents; Dobbie, St. Lawrence, Toledo, 25; Lackawanna, Arthur Orr, Chicago, 30; Grand Traverse, Green Bay, 30.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Charters—Westover, Bliss, oats to Blackrock, 1¼ cents; Vail, Baltic, oats from Gladstone to Buffalo, 1¼ cents.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—Wheat—Kelderhouse, Buffalo, 1¼ cents.

Around the Lakes.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 20.—A preliminary survey was begun this week for an extension of the breakwater at the entrance to the upper canal connecting Portage Lake with Lake Superior. The extension when completed will make Portage Lake a harbor of refuge. With the present piers, extending but a short distance in the lake, it is difficult to make the harbor in heavy weather.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., July 20.—The steamer H. B. Tuttle, with the schooner Dundee in tow, ran hard aground on the South Reef off Bailey's Harbor early this morning during a dense fog. The Tuttle is reported to be out four feet forward and the Dundee eighteen inches. Both vessels are without cargo and will be hard to release. As yet they are not damaged much, as the wind and sea have gone down, and there is no immediate danger of their pounding on the rocks.

Movements of Vessels.

SANDUSKY, O.—Arrived—Hackett.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Nelson Bloom.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—McGregor.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Golden Age, Roberts.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Cleared—Winslow, Corona, Escanaba.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Cleared—Winslow, Corona, Escanaba.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Brazil. Cleared—Light: Thompson, Mecosta, Duluth.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Apprentice Boy, Hackley. Sailed—Driver, Sands, Chicago.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Panther. Cleared—Coal: Iron Duke, Washburn; Sibley, Duluth; Saxon, Sheboygan.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Wright. Cleared—Tampa, Hundred Seven, Hundred Four, Columbia, Lansing, Oglebay.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Schooner Brown, Grace Holland. Cleared—Coal: Iron State, Washburn; Wolf, Milwaukee.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Ketcham, Becker, Andaste, Forest City, McGregor, Philip Minch, Roby, Lake Erie ports.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Ore—Merrimac, South Chicago. Lumber—Felicitous, Chicago. Flour—Lora, Manistee.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Siberia. Cleared—Coal: Spokane, Duluth. Light: Colgate and consorts, Cort, Aurania, Aurora, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Plankinton, Grecian, Veronica, Amboy, Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia, Lake Erie ports; Argonaut, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wade, Nelson. Cleared—Light—William Chisholm, J. B. Ketcham, Marquette; Henry Johnson, Ashland, Duluth.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Rockefeller, Hundred Nine, Hundred Thirty-seven, Republic, Farwell, Rutter, Mariska, Malta, Cleveland; Victory, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Coal—America, Sheboygan. Light—Bartlett, Charles Eddy, McWilliams, Kirby, Tom Adams, Hartnell, Hundred Eleven, Duluth; Venice, Buffalo.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Lake Michigan, Duluth; Suffell, Cleveland; Bannockburn and consorts, Fort William; Haskell. Down—Rosedale, Juno, Parsons, Haze.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—The schooner Dundee was released from the reef at Bailey's Harbor this afternoon apparently uninjured. The Tuttle is 2½ feet out from amidships aft. It is not leaking.

STURGEON BAY CANAL—Down—Williams and consort, 8 last night; Foster, Bronson, 11; Rhoda Emily, Homer, Hattie, 4:30 p. m. Up—Pewaukee, 10 last night; Imperial, 2 p. m.; Otis, 3:30.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—R. L. Fryer, Flower, Denver, Manhattan, Gifford, Rube Richards, Charles Wall, Davidson, Parnell, Marion. Cleared—Queen of West, May Richards, Henry Chisholm, Quayle, Escanaba; Vail, Baltic, Gladstone; Topeka, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Gladstone and whaleback, Mather, Vega, Naples, Alva, Centurion, Progress, Fedora, George Morley, Ewen, Gratwick, Moran, Arabia. Departed—Gilbert, Northern Light, Schuylkill, Buffalo, flour; Peck, Zenith City, Mitchell and whaleback, Neilson, Whitworth, Lake Erie, ore; Bielman, Buffalo, grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Seattle, Ida Corning, C. G. King, Oscoda, Bangor, Armour, Dobbie, St. Peter, John Duncan, Fassett, Reed, Holland, Penokee, Peshtigo, Weed. Cleared—Coal—Neshoto, Superior; Pridgeon, Gladstone; Armour, Milwaukee; Ishpeming, Rounds, Toledo; Shawnee, Lake Linden; Ada Medora, Chicago. Light—Linden, Lake Linden; Coyne, Duluth. Merchandise—Portage, Alaska, Superior.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Monteagle, 11:40; Gratwick (wood) and consort, noon; Fisk, Cambria, 12:30 p. m. Down—Niko, Churchill, 9:30 last night; Spencer, Pennington, 11; Maryland, Wade, 11:40; Hackett, Brown, 12:30 a. m.; Badger State, 2:30; Pueblo, 3:30; Continental, Holland, 5:30; Berlin, 8; Quito, Hope, Fitzpatrick, 9:30; Hiawatha and consorts, 9:50; Juniata, 10; Lindsay, 10:50; North Star, 11; Cherokee, Chippewa, 11:30; City of New York and barges, 1 p. m.; Dyer, 3; Smith No. 1 and consorts, 3:50; Forbes, McLachlan, Drake, 4; Parks Foster, 4:15; Onoko, 5.

Up—Fred Kelley, John Martin, 7; Wolf, 8:30. Down—Jewett, 6; Sawyer and consorts, Emory Owen, Michigan, 6:10; Normandie, Pioneer, 6:30.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Drake, Parks Foster, 11:20; Emory Owen and consort, noon; Normandie, 1 p. m.; Pioneer, 1:40; Japan, 2. Up—Macy and consorts, 9 last night; Nebraska, 9:40; Schuylkill, S. Eddy, 1 a. m.; Tilley and barges, 2:40; Boyce, 3; Bartlett and consorts, Bulgaria and consorts, 5; Bothnia, Mills, Katahdin, 5:40; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 7; Saxon, 7:30; Kelton and consort, 8:30; Ed Smith No. 2 and consorts, 10; Germanic, Hutchinson, 10:30; Ionia, Devereux, 11; Pratt, Ash, noon; Wotan and consorts, 1:30; Sibley and consorts, 1:40; Nimick and consort, 3; McWilliams, 4:50.

Down—McVittie, 5:50; Wyoming, 6; Britannic, 6:10; Robert Rhodes, 8; Majestic, 8:30. Up—Cambria, 7; Gratwick [wood] and consort, Monteagle, 8:10. Wind, south, light.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Scranton, Ogemaw and consorts, 9:50 last night; New Orleans, 11:10; John Moore, 11:30; M. Duncan and consorts, 2 a. m.; Alcona, Alta, 3; Spinner, Foster, 7; St. Paul, 7:10; Phenix, 7:15; Corsica, 9:40; Harlem, 10:40; Tuscarora, 11:40; Hurlbut, Clint, Coralia, 12:30 p. m.; Blaine, Briton, 2:30; Prince, 4:10; America, 5; Colborne, 7:40; Oscar Flint, 8. Down—Wetmore, Brunette, Waldo, 11 last night; Pickands, Marengo, 11:15; Frontenac, 1:15 a. m.; Hudson, 2:15; Oceanica, 10; City of Cleveland, oil barges, 11:50; Egan, 3:30; p. m.; Gov. Smith, 4; City of Traverse, 6; Clarion, 7:10; P. Sawyer, Oakleaf, 7:40; Wells, 7:50; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 8:40; Ralph, Harold, 9. Wind northwest, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Andaste, John Eddy, 9 last night; Nicaragua, Grampian, Paisley, midnight; Grover, Rhodes, Southwest, 1 a. m.; S. Mitchell, 3:40; Pease, Planet, 4:30; Bessemer, 1 p. m.; India, 2:20; John Owen, Livingstone, Two Wallaces, 3:20; Waldo, Alberta, 4:30; Pringle, Unadilla, Sweetheart, Harrison, 5; Kearsarge, Vanderbilt, 6. Down—Hale, 8:30 last night; Glasgow, 10; Griffin, Chili, Colorado, 8:30 a. m.; Nicholas, Harper, Manitoba, 9; Cormorant, Two Parkers, 10; Maruba, Manda, 11:20; Joliet, United Empire, 11; Sitka, Yukon, noon; Sicken, Spademan, Melvina, McVea, 1:30 p. m.; Morley, 2; Olympia, Jay Gould, Northern Queen, 3; Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, Parana, Lagonda, 4.

Up—Coffinberry, Camden, Paris, 6:20; Northern King, Business, 7; Mahoning, 7:30; Mohegan, Mingoe, Saginaw Valley, 8; Trevor whalebacks, 9:10. Down—Glengarry, Minnedosa, Dunmore, 7; Montana, Loretta, 7:30; Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 9:30.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Merchandise—Chicago, Buffalo; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg; Manitou, Mackinac. Lumber—E. E. Thompson, Marinette; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; H. B. Perue, Empire; Advance, I. W. Stephenson, Menominee; S. K. Martin, Alpena; D. L. Filer, Cheboygan. Salt—Roanoke, Manistee. Ore—Josephine, Two Harbors. Coal—S. E. Sheldon, Tonawanda. Stone—C. P. Minch, Portage Entry.

Cleared—Light—J. L. Hurd, Naubinway; H. B. Perue, Empire; D. L. Filer, Cheboygan; G. A. Marsh, Escanaba; Advance, Peshtigo; C. Marshall, Frankfort; E. Buckley, Manistee; E. Thompson, Marinette; H. L. Worthington, Duluth. Grain—Susquehanna, Conestoga, Buffalo; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg.

London Daily Death Rate.

In London no fewer than 238 person die every day.

There is no better dinner wine than Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It helps digest your food.

TO FIGHT A LICENSE FEE

INSURANCE BROKERS APPEAL TO MAYOR TO VETO ORDINANCE.

They Hold an Indignation Meeting and File a Strenuous Protest—Text of the Document to Be Presented to City Executive—Business, It Is Said, Is Sufficiently Burdened Now—Risk Taken on the Chicago City Railway Property.

Insurance brokers and life underwriters to the number of sixty held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday to protest against paying any license fee to the city. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the ordinance requiring it, and a committee was appointed to present the case of the brokers to Mayor Swift and to ask his support against the ordinance, by a veto of the measure if necessary.

C. Prindiville presided at the meeting and L. E. Hamburg was Secretary. The attendance was equally divided between the members of the Brokers' Board and agents of life insurance companies. A committee consisting of L. E. Hamburg, R. S. Strobhart, John C. Rand, Charles S. Clark, C. H. Howard, and E. L. Richards prepared the following protest, which was unanimously adopted:

"To the Mayor and Members of the City Council: Insurance brokers, solicitors, and agents protest against the passage of any ordinance contemplating the placing of a tax of $25 as a license for the prosecution of the business of insurance in Chicago. We feel if you were aware of the hardship and positive injury such an ordinance will cause you would hesitate long before passing the same. We believe the present tax under the statutes is yielding all the revenue which can fairly be expected from the business, and any license exacted from brokers, solicitors, or agents will result in driving many from the business, and the net result to the taxpayers of Chicago will not be as great as anticipated.

"We earnestly protest against the ordinance and rely on your devotion to the interests of the city as a whole to see that no change is made in the existing order of things so far as relates to the management and control of the insurance business."

The brokers propose to test in the courts the constitutionality of any ordinance passed requiring them to pay a license fee, and in order to secure all the support possible appointed a committee to give the matter publicity among the life underwriters and the members of the Brokers' Board.

The committee was appointed as follows:

L. E. Hamburg, J. C. Rand,
C. H. Howard, T. F. Berry,
W. H. Rose, R. S. Strobhart,
M. B. Goldsmith.

Another meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Great Northern.

The Underwriters' Association meeting yesterday afternoon was not attended by a quorum, and an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

* * *

Insurance on the property of the Chicago City railway company at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-eighth street, burned on Saturday, aggregated $311,000, divided as follows: Building, $50,000; engine and boilers, $2,000; electric light apparatus, $2,000; horses, $5,000; cars, $250,000; blacksmith and machine forges, $2,000. The salvage on these items will be considerable. The company's holdings are protected by a blanket line of insurance placed by the Traders' and Fred S. James & Co. It amounts to $2,000,400, divided as follows:

Traders'	$40,200	North British	$75,000
Norwich Union	25,000	Providence W.	30,000
Manchester	30,000	Hartford	65,000
Lond. Assurance	20,000	Ger.-Am., N. Y.	50,000
Union, Eng.	80,000	St. Paul	30,000
Northern	70,000	R. I. Und.	25,000
Westchester	10,000	American, N. Y.	25,000
New Hampshire	10,000	London & Lan.	25,000
Fire Association	40,000	Continental	20,000
Phenix, N. Y.	50,000	Queen	15,000
Phœnix, Conn.	75,000	Newark	10,000
Citizens', N. Y.	15,000	Western Und.	10,000
North River	10,000	Girard	15,000
American, Mass.	10,000	Western, Canada	15,000
Scottish Union	35,000	Mech. & Traders'	15,000
N. Y. Und.	20,000	Citizens', Pa.	10,000
Firemen's, Md.	15,500	United Firemen's	5,000
Hamburg-Brem.	30,000	Boston Marine	25,000
Delaware	15,000	American, Pa.	30,000
Mfrs.' & Merch.	5,000	Reliance	10,000
Armenia	10,000	Mutual, N. Y.	10,000
United States	10,000	Mercantile, Mass.	10,000
Mechanics', Pa.	10,000	Com. Union	80,000
Lion	20,000	Security	15,000
County of Phila.	10,000	Buffalo German	10,000
Lumbermen's	10,000	Detroit	10,000
Springfield	35,000	Michigan	10,000
Niagara	20,000	Rockford	10,000
Phœnix, Eng.	30,000	German, Peoria	15,000
Teutonia, La.	15,000	British America	20,000
State of Pa.	15,000	Atlanta Home	15,000
Caledonian	30,000	Concordia	10,000
North German	35,000	Western, Pa.	10,000
Transatlantic	25,000	Royal	50,000
Sun, Eng.	50,000	Broadway	10,000
Standard	15,000	Merchants', N. J.	15,000
Ger. Mil. Mech.	39,500	N. W. National	20,000
Germania	10,000	Connecticut	30,000
Sun Mutual	20,000	Lancashire	30,000
American Central	15,000	National, Conn.	50,000
Imperial	40,000	Royal Exchange	25,200
Norwalk	10,000		

The loss to the companies will approximate 15 per cent.

* * *

The National of Allegheny has applied for admission to Illinois, and will be represented in Chicago by A. C. Collins. Mr. Collins was formerly Secretary of the Fireman's of this city.

* * *

Henry Evans of New York, Vice-President of the Continental, is in Chicago. G. E. Kline, Assistant Manager of the Continental, who was severely hurt last Friday, is better.

CUPID'S HARVEST AT THE CONVENTION

Oak Park Couple Married on the Platform Makes the Last Tableau for the Baptist Gathering.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—There was a gathering not down on the program of the B. Y. P. U. A. convention at the Exposition Building this morning, when Miss Della J. Vorass and Stephen Lavengood of Oak Park, Ill., were married on the platform of the big convention hall.

The pair had been in attendance at the convention and all of the rallies, and the scene this morning was the result of an individual rally on the part of the young man. The ceremony was to have been performed by an Oak Park pastor, whom the young people supposed to be at the convention; they were unable to find him, however, and met accidentally with the Rev. J. W. Conley of St. Paul, who was their former pastor at Oak Park, and who at once consented to officiate.

The marriage took place at 11:30 o'clock, and, while the contracting parties were unattended and no guests had been invited, most of the delegates who did not go on today's "side trips" and are still in the city were somewhere about the building, and they all collected about the hall and looked on with interest.

The ceremony was hardly concluded when somebody suggested that there might be a doubt whether the St. Paul clergyman had a right under the laws of Wisconsin to perform marriage ceremonies within this State. The question rather staggered the ministers. Mr. Conley had taken the precaution to bring his ordination papers with him and had before the ceremony placed a copy of them on file in the office of the clerk of the court. He thought he was all right, and Mr. White concurred in the opinion, but the blushing bride was fidgety and inclined to go behind the returns, and was not satisfied until the City Attorney had looked up the law and assured her the ceremony was legal.

Mr. and Mrs. Lavengood are bright-looking young people, the bride being perhaps 20 years old and the husband a few years her senior.

PROF. MOSES COMES TO CHICAGO.

Pacific Coast Political Science Expert Teaches in the University.

San Francisco, Cal., July 20.—Prof. Bernard Moses, who occupies the chair of political science at the University of California, has been offered a similar chair at the University of Chicago. Prof. Moses has been connected with the University of California since 1875, and is very popular with the students. He has a world-wide reputation as a political scientist.

Secretary Goodspeed of the University of Chicago, when shown this dispatch last night, said:

"Prof. Moses has been engaged as one of the instructors in our summer quarter, and is now in the city and discharging his duties as such. As to his having been offered the position of Professor of Political Science here I have no information to that effect, though it is possible it may be so. The only person who could give you any information about it is President Harper, and he is at Chautauqua. I have no knowledge of Prof. Moses' history and antecedents."

BIG COUNTRY CORN SALES

ACCEPTANCES NEVER GREATER ON A SINGLE DAY'S BIDS.

Kansas City Is Promised a Corn Deluge—Rail Rates and Rains Influence Shippers—New Crop Is Considered Assured—Wheat Market Controlled by Fluctuations in Securities—World's Shipments of Wheat Moderate—Street Produce Prices.

Acceptances received yesterday on bids on corn sent out Saturday night probably broke the record for one day. The amount was somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 cars here, and Kansas City wired that acceptances were received there on something over 1,500 cars. The bulk of the corn here went down to three elevator concerns. Nothing like it had been looked for. Slade of Counselman & Co. came down with acceptances on 400 cars the first crack out of the box, and his confreres soon had the same story, but neither Slade nor the others were saying anything about it. However, the pit got wind of it, commission houses wired it to the country, and general selling set in which sent futures off ⅝@¾c. Some in the trade took it as meaning that an avalanche of corn had set in. The reduced freight rates have given the trade the idea, which amounted almost to an assurance, that the vast stores of corn in cribs all through the West would begin to flow out, and this has kept the market in a state of tremor for ten days or two weeks. With 2,000 cars at one swoop the foundations even of what is considered a hard-pan corn market were shaken. The concerns that sent out the bids were not in a comfortable frame of mind at the unanimity of acceptances in such enormous bunches in the face of a declining market.

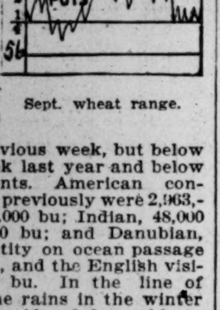
Acceptances of 1,500,000 Bushels.

"I should judge that there must have been acceptances on 2,000 cars," said "Skip" Frazier of Bartlett-Frazier. "It is the result of the weather and the freight rates. The total reduction in the Western rates now amounts to about 2c to 3c a bu west of the river, roughly speaking, and that on top of Saturday's prices made values out there up to a point where numerous parties who had cribbed the corn could just get out even. They took time by the forelock. They saw good rains out in the corn, and that settled it. I look for a pretty fair movement in corn. It is not likely, however, that the Illinois farmers will be in a hurry to sell. The poor oat crop has made them bullish on corn."

The pit trade in corn presented a brisk activity. At the opening the news of the rains was at hand, and there was quite a flurry, July selling from 26½c to 26⅝c at the same time, and May from 29c to 29⅝c. Then came the developments about the movement, and it was a gradual sag till the close. Receipts were over the estimate at 331 cars and 22,578 bu by canal, and 570 cars are expected today. There was a good deal of speculation as to whether the big block of corn at Kansas City would come this way or go out via the gulf. The cut rate to Galveston and New Orleans may take it out that way, but on account of the hot weather down there, which does corn no good in transit, it may come up this way. Exports were light yesterday at 28,000 bu. The amount on ocean passage increased 320,000 bu. Charters were made here for 350,000 bu, and 273,500 bu withdrawn from store. The visible supply is now 8,666,000 bu, against 5,939,000 bu a year ago. Local arrivals were less than half the amount shipped, receipts being 165,500 bu and shipments 351,508 bu. Primary shipments were 417,000 bu, against 382,000 bu received. Sample corn was weaker and ¼@½c lower.

Wheat Visible as Expected.

Under the present arrangement Monday has become the day of statistics in the wheat market. Statistics, however, did not cut so much figure as they did a week ago. There was no visible supply increase to upset all sorts of precedents. The decrease of 477,000 bu was about as expected, as against 754,000 bu the same week last year. The total quantity in sight is 46,743,000 bu, as against 40,483,000 bu a year ago. Shipments from exporting countries to Europe were 5,579,000 bu for the week. This total was somewhat over that for the previous week, but below that of the same week last year and below theoretical requirements. American contributions as reported previously were 2,963,000 bu; Argentine, 40,000 bu; Indian, 48,000 bu; Russian, 1,992,000 bu; and Danubian, 536,000 bu. The quantity on ocean passage decreased 1,200,000 bu, and the English visible increased 135,000 bu. In the line of weather conditions the rains in the winter wheat States were considered favorable to holders. Private cables were somewhat conflicting, but public cables quoted declines. Paris was off 40 centimes on nearby deliveries, or the equivalent of 2⅜c, and off 5 centimes on deferred options.



Sept. wheat range.

Foreign Markets Show Declines.

Berlin was off from 1 to 1¾ mark, the equivalent of ⅝ to 1c. Liverpool closed with spot wheat unchanged and futures ¼@½d lower. Clearances were equivalent to 176,000 bu, as against 710,000 bu received at and 369,000 bu shipped from primary points. Northwestern receipts were 354 cars, as against 481 cars a week ago and 178 cars a year ago. Local receipts were 279 cars, of which 266 cars were new wheat and 5,000 bu by canal. Of the new wheat 124 cars were of contract grade. The demand for new wheat continues good, the premium over September being 1½c. The demand for grain was reflected in the narrowing of July-September difference. A 40,000 bu lot of No. 3 red was sold to go to Ohio mills. Half this amount changed hands at September price. A lot of 50,000 bu No. 2 red brought 2c over September price, and 25,000 bu No. 3 spring sold at ½c under September price. The ordinary considerations in wheat did not have much effect on the speculative market. It was influenced more by the depression in securities, prospects of extensive gold shipments and financial conditions of an unsettled character. First trades in September were at ½c concession, and the price got under puts early. These privileges were again good before the close. The high point was ⅛c under the last price of Saturday.

Oats Sympathize with Corn.

The weakness in corn influenced oats to some extent. July, however, was relatively strong. September sold down to 16⅝@16¾c and closed at 17c, a net decline of ¼c, while May closed at 19⅞c, or ⅜c loss. Shorts were active in covering on the soft spots and the country took some of the offerings. Exports were small at 42,000 bu. There was a liberal decrease in the visible of 1,121,000 bu. There were 47 cars new oats in. Samples were in liberal supply but held steady.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 25@25¼c, No. 3 at 26¼@26⅜c, No. 3 yellow at 26½c, No. 2 at 26⅝@27c, No. 2 yellow at 27@27¼c, No. 2 white at 27c. Billed through: No. 3 yellow at 25@25½c, No. 2 yellow at 25@26¼c. Oats—No. 3 new at 16½@17c, old at 17@17½c, No. 3 white new at 17¼@17⅝c, old at 18½@20½c, No. 2 old at 17⅜@18c, No. 2 white new at 18@18⅜c, old at 19@20½c. Billed through: No. 3 new at 16@16½c, old at 17@18c, No. 3 white new at 16¼@17¼c, old at 18@19¼c, No. 2 white new at 17c, old at 19¼@19⅝c.

Provisions were weak and closed at about the lowest price of the day. Viles & Robbins were sellers of January and October lard and the Cudahy Packing company and Armour were credited with selling January lard and ribs. In a general way the packers were sellers. The conspicuous buying of pork by Wolff was supposed to be for John Cudahy. There was some New York buying of December and January lard. Hog receipts were rather larger than expected, and while light hogs were steady other grades averaged 5c lower.

Rye was steady. No. 2 to go to store sold at 30½c. August was nominally 30¾, and September sold at 31c. Barley was quiet and unchanged.

Wet weather and some damage incident is responsible for a strong flax market. At former low figures the export business has footed up something like 400,000 bu recently, but the market is now above an export basis and Russia is reported to be offering freely. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 72½c and new Southwestern at that. September ranged at 72@73¼, closing at the outside. December sold from 74⅝c to 75½c. Receipts were 26,950 bu, with no shipments. August timothy was $2.70 and September $2.60.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

During all of last year Northwestern papers enlarged upon the opportunity which the short winter wheat crop afforded spring wheat millers to compete with millers of winter wheat and to introduce their goods in new fields. It has been claimed that the proportion of yield existing between spring and winter wheat would not only give the spring wheat flour people a temporary opportunity to dispose of more flour, but would open to them fields from which they could not be dislodged. This condition of affairs might cut considerable figure in the wheat market and in the probability of further premiums for winter wheat. A local spring wheat miller claims that the Minneapolis millers were right in their predictions, to some extent at least, and says that he is still able to compete with spring wheat flour at winter wheat milling points even with the new wheat moving freely.

The grain receivers have found a new objection to the proportional lake and rail rates. The published rate on the St. Paul road, for example, reads from Savanna to Chicago or Milwaukee on grain "when destined to points east of Chicago or Milwaukee routed via lake." The elevator men have claimed that the proportional rates are subject to inter-State commerce control and that they are under obligation to see that grain getting the benefit of a lake and rail rate goes forward by lake. The objectors to the through proportional rate cited the St. Paul rate and claim that as Savanna and Chicago are in the same State the inter-State law does not apply and that there would be no way of preventing the elevator people from securing the equivalent of a cut rate by stopping grain here. How about the rate from Savanna to Milwaukee?

Estimated receipts for today are 420 cars of wheat, 570 cars of corn, 360 cars of oats, and 13,000 hogs.

The Wabash made a cut in local Illinois freight rates to meet the reduction made by the Illinois Central Saturday. This makes the rate 5c instead of 6@7c in many cases. The demoralization is becoming more general and the situation more mixed every day.

The Queen City, a new vessel, was chartered to load 200,000 bu corn at South Chicago yesterday to go to Buffalo at 1c rate. It is the largest cargo ever loaded at this port.

Wheat was firmer on the curb at 56⅜c bid, due to the report that the New York banks had helped the government out with gold and on the improvement in stocks incident to that fact. Puts sold at 55⅞c and at 55⅞@56c, and calls from 56½c to 56⅞@57c.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed July 22, 1895.
July	55⅞	55¼@	55⅞	55⅝	66¼
September	56⅞	56¼@	56⅞	56¼	68⅜
December	59	58¼@	58⅞	58⅜	70⅜

CORN.

July	26½	25¾@	26⅝	25¾	45
September	27	26¼@	26⅞	26¼	45
May	29½	28¾@	29⅝	28⅞	35⅝

OATS.

July	17⅜	17⅜@	17¾	17¾	23⅝
September	17¼	16⅝@	17¼	17	22⅞
May	20¼	19⅞@	20¼	19⅞	25⅞

MESS PORK.

September	6.45	6.30	@6.47½	6.40	11.20
January	7.27½	7.10	@7.22½	7.10	11.00

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	3.52½	3.42½@3.50		3.42½	6.45
January	3.92½	3.80	@3.90	3.80	6.40

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

September	3.50	3.37½@3.47½		3.40	6.37½
January	3.67½	3.50	@3.62½	3.50	5.72½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	129	133	13	275
Spring wheat	..	2	2	4
Corn	264	54	13	331
Oats	80	135	2	217
Rye	10	...	...	10
Barley	..	6	2	8
Totals	483	330	32	845

By canal—4,524 bu wheat and 22,578 bu corn.

Inspected out—19,200 bu wheat, 273,521 bu corn, and 174,143 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	July 18, 1896.	July 11, 1896.	July 4, 1896.	July 20, 1895.
Wheat	46,743,000	47,220,000	47,199,000	40,483,000
Corn	8,666,000	9,188,000	9,100,000	5,941,000
Oats	7,107,000	8,228,000	8,548,000	5,137,000
Rye	1,656,000	1,455,000	1,462,000	148,000
Barley	748,000	768,000	813,000	58,000

These figures show a decrease of 477,000 bu wheat, 522,000 bu corn, 1,121,000 bu oats, and 20,000 bu rye; and an increase of 201,000 bu barley. For the corresponding week last year wheat decreased 754,000 bu and corn 941,000 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	July 18, 1896.	July 11, 1896.	July 4, 1896.	July 20, 1895.
Wheat	13,591,000	13,462,000	13,529,000	16,457,000
Corn	4,958,000	4,948,000	5,265,000	2,292,000
Oats	978,000	1,122,000	1,522,000	1,687,000
Rye	275,000	281,000	255,000	39,000
Barley	21,000	15,000	10,000	6,000
Totals	19,823,000	19,928,000	20,581,000	20,481,000

These figures show an increase of 129,000 bu wheat, 10,000 bu corn, and 6,000 bu barley; and a decrease of 244,000 bu oats and 6,000 bu rye.

MARKETS IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Orchard, and Garden Produce.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 14½c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 10@12c; thirds, 8@9c; dairies, 10@12c.

Berries—Blackberries, $1.25@1.50 per 24-qt case; black raspberries, 60@70c per 16-qt case; blueberries, $1.25@1.50 per 16-qt case; gooseberries, 60@80c per 16-qt case; red raspberries, 90c@$1.00 per 24-qt case.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 6½@7½c; twins, 6¾@7c; cheddars, 6½@7c; Swiss, 12½@13c; limburger, 9@11c; brick, 8@9c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 9½c; Southern, loss off, 9c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.50@2.25 per brl; bananas, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; cherries, sour, $1.00@1.75 per 16-qt case; sweet, $1.25@1.75 per 16-qt case; currants, 90c@$1.50 per 16-qt case; lemons, $2.50@4.00 per box; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; pineapples, Florida, 24@36 pines, $2.75@3.00; plums, $1.25@2.00 per 24-qt case; peaches, 40@60c per 2-peck box.

Hay—Receipts, 308 tons; shipments, 130 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $7.50@8.00 new and $11.00@11.50 old; No. 1 at $6.50@7.50 new and $10.00@11.00 old; No. 2 at $6.00@7.00 new and $9.00@10.00 old; No. 3 at $6.00@9.00; choice prairie at $6.50@8.00; No. 1 at $5.50@7.00; No. 2 at $5.00@6.50; No. 3 at $4.50@6.00; No. 4 at $3.50@4.50.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 6c; No. 2 do, 5c; No. 1 calfskin, 7½c; No. 2, 6½c; No. 1 country tallow, 2½c; No. 2 do, 2c.

Melons—Cantaloupes, 75c@$1.00 per crate; gems, 40@75c per crate; watermelons, $1.50@3.00 per doz.

Potatoes—New: Rose, 90c@$1.00 per brl; Early Ohios, 90c@$1.00; Triumphs, 80@90c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 7@9c; spring ducks, 10@12c; chickens, dry picked, 8c; spring chickens, 10@11c. Iced poultry—Turkeys, 8@9c; spring chickens, 10@11c; spring ducks, 10@11c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, doz, 30@40c; beets, home grown, 75c per brl; cabbages, 60@65c per crate; celery, 20@24 bunches, $1.75; cauliflower, home grown, 75c@$1.00 per box; cucumbers, home grown, 15@20c per doz; egg plant, 18@24 heads, 75c@$1.00; green peas, 65c per 1½-bu sack; green corn, 50@75c per bu; lettuce, home grown, 50@75c per brl; new turnips, 50@60c per bu; Bermuda onions, 40@50c per bu; crookneck squash, 25c per bu; string beans, green, 35@40c per bu; wax, 40@50c per bu; tomatoes, 40@50c per 4-basket crate.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 49,800 bu; exports, 54,077 bu; spot, inactive; No. 2 red, 63⅞c; No. 1 hard, 67c; options opened lower in consequence of the break in stocks, rallied on the decrease in the visible and rumors of export demand at the West, but finally declined under a fresh break in Wall street, and closed ¼@⅜c net lower; July closed 61⅞c; September, 62¼@62⅜c, closed 62¼c. Corn—Receipts—53,600 bu; exports, 830 bu; spot, quiet; No. 2, 32¼c; options opened weak under fine crop reports and sympathy with wheat, rallied on covering, declined finally on big receipts, closed ⅜@⅞c net lower; July, 32⅜@32¾c, closed 32⅜c; September, 32⅜@32⅞c, closed 32⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 376,900 bu; exports, 20,047 bu; spot, steadier; No. 2 oats, 22c; options were quiet but fairly steady, closing unchanged; July closed 21⅜c; September, 21½c, closed 21½c.

Hay—Quiet.

Hops—Easy; State, common to choice, 1894 crop, 2½@4½c; 1895 crop, 3@7½c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 2½@4c; 1895 crop, 3@6½c.

Hides—Steady; wet salted New Orleans selected, 25@45c; Galveston, 11@11½c. Buenos Ayres, 16c; Texas dry, 9c; California, 13c. Leather—Quiet.

Wool—Dull; domestic fleece, 14@18c; pulled, 15@20c.

Beef—Quiet; family, $8.50@9.00; beef hams, $15.50@16.00. Cutmeats—Irregular; pickled bellies, firmer; 4⅜@5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Lard—Weaker; Western steam, $3.75; refined, easy. Pork—Dull; old to new mess, $7.75@8.75; short clear, $8.75@10.20; family, $9.75@10.50. Tallow—Dull.

Cottonseed oil—Dull; prime crude, 20c; prime yellow, 24@24½c. Petroleum—Dull; united closed $1.01¼ bid.

Resin—Easy; strained, common to good, $1.60@1.62½. Turpentine—Quiet; 24½@25c.

Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3½@6c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 29@37c.

Freights to Liverpool—Quiet; cotton by steam, 8s 32d; grain by steam, 2d.

Pig iron—Quiet; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.50. Copper—Easy; brokers', 11¼c; exchange, $11.00@11.25. Lead—Steady; domestic brokers, $2.85; exchange, $2.95. Tin—Dull; straights, $13.50@13.60; plates, steady. Spelter—Dull; domestic, $4.00; October lead, $3.00.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5@15 points decline, ruled weak under lower cables, large Brazil receipts, and weak spot market; closed dull at 5@15 points net decline; sales, 14,000 bags, including July, 11.40c; September, 10.40c; closed, July, 11.35@11.40c; September, 10.40@10.45c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 12⅜c; mild, dull; Cordova, 16@18c.

Sugar—Raw, easy; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅜c. Refined—Quiet; standard "A" and confectioners' "A," 4¼c; cut loaf and crushed, 5¼c; powdered and cubes, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝c.

Butter—Of strictly fancy creamery there is little or no surplus, but the demand light and prices steady. Nearly all receivers report an accumulation of goods more or less off grade, and for such late figures barely sustained; creamery, Western extras, 15c; seconds to firsts, 12½@14c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@12c; Western factory, June extras, 11c; seconds, 9@9½c; thirds, 8½c. Cheese—State full cream, large, white, choice to fancy, 6½@6⅝c. Eggs—The demand light and values somewhat irregular on all grades except fancy, which are firm at 13c, but buyers at that price are very fastidious; Western, northerly sections, prime to fancy, at 12½@13c, and do, fair to good, 11c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened irregular, the near months were 3 points lower, while the late were 2 to 4 points higher. The fluctuations were narrow and unimportant, closing steady at 2 to 3 points decline on near and 2 to 3 points advance on late months from Saturday's final figures. Speculation was almost at a complete standstill owing to the continued weakness in the stock market. Liverpool reported spot cotton firm. Futures steady, 1-64d decline; closed quiet, unchanged to 1 point net advance.

Manchester—Yarns, very little doing; cloths steady. Receipts at the port today were 764 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at unchanged figures. Middling uplands, 7⅞c, and do Gulf, 7⅝c. Sales, 1,566 bales for export, 67 for consumption, and 100 bales on contract.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
July	100	6.76	6.76	6.75@6.76
August	24,200	6.81	6.73	6.77@...
September	4,200	6.26	6.22	6.25@6.26
October	17,500	6.27	6.22	6.25@6.26
November	4,600	6.21	6.17	6.21@6.22
December	19,900	6.23	6.19	6.21@6.22
January	11,600	6.26	6.22	6.23@6.24
February	900	6.30	6.26	6.28@6.29
March	1,800	6.35	6.31	6.32@6.33

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Wheat active, except for low-grade wheat; receipts fairly large; No. 2 hard, 49@49½c; No. 3, 46½@48c; No. 2 red, 52½@53c; No. 3, 49@51c. Corn—Spot on track lower; white steady; country offerings very large; No. 2 mixed, 22@22¼c; No. 2 white, 22⅞@23c. Oats—Scarce, somewhat higher; demand good; No. 2 mixed nominally 18c; No. 2 white, 19@20c. Rye—No. 2 nominally 25@26c. Hay dull; timothy, choice, $6.50@7.00; prairie, choice, $4.50@5.00. Butter—Creamery unchanged; demand growing stronger; country scarce and firm; creamery, 12@13c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Demand somewhat improved; prices unchanged; quotable at 6½c. Receipts—Wheat, 60,600 bu; corn, 37,700 bu; oats, 6,000 bu. Shipments, none.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—Wheat—Quiet and easy; spot and month, 60¼@60⅜c; September, 60⅜@60⅝c; receipts, 116,975 bu; exports, 62,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 60@62½c. Corn—Dull and easy; spot and month, 31¼@31⅜c; September, 31¼@31⅜c; receipts, 47,763 bu; exports, 25,000 bu; Southern white and yellow corn, 33@34c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white Western, 23¾@24c; receipts, 21,376 bu; exports, none. Rye—No. 2 Western, 35@35½c; receipts, 302 bu; exports, none. Hay—Quiet and firm; choice timothy, $16.00 asked. Grain freights quiet; rates fairly steady; steam to Liverpool, per bu, 2½@2¾d.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—Grain—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 55½@56c; track, 56@56½c; No. 2 hard, 55c bid; July, 55⅝c; August, 56c asked; September, 55⅝@55⅝c bid. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 24c bid; July, 24c; September, 24½c asked. Oats—Firm; No. 2, cash, 18⅝c bid; July, 19c; August, 17½c bid; September, 17½c bid; May, 20⅝c bid. Rye—28c. Flaxseed—65½c. Pork—Steady; standard jobbing, $6.40@6.75. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $3.20; choice, $3.27½. Lead—$2.67½. Spelter—$3.72½. Poultry—Steady; chickens, old, 7c; new, 8½c; turkeys, spring, 10@12c; ducks, spring, 5@7c; geese, spring, 5@5½c. Butter—Dull; unchanged. Eggs—7c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—Wheat lost a half cent today following a session of extreme dullness; the local range was barely over ¼c. Outside markets failed to develop any feature of interest except as it was favorable to the other side; September opened at 53⅛c, sold a sixteenth higher, broke to 53¼c, and closed at 53¼@53⅜c; December opened at 55⅛c and closed at 55⅛c. Flour—Stronger; first patents, $3.20@3.40; second patents, $3.00@3.10; first clears, $2.50@2.60; second clears, $2.30@2.40.

PEORIA, Ill., July 20.—Grain—Corn—Easy; No. 2, 26¼c; No. 3, 26c. Oats—Firm; inactive; No. 2 white, 18½@18⅝c; No. 3 white, 18c. Rye—Dull; nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 36,750 bu; oats, 42,750 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 75 brls; wheat, 15,900 bu. Shipments—Corn, 10,550 bu; oats, 45,200 bu; rye, none; whisky, 662 brls; wheat, 12,600 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., July 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard winter cash, 57⅜c; July, 57⅜c; No. 1 Northern cash, 56c; September, 56⅛c asked; December, 57⅝c; rejected, 46½@51¼c. Car inspection—Wheat, 1,239 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 122,323 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 178,847 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.32½; good, $1.37½. Spirits—Firm; 22c bid. Tar—Quiet; $1.10. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Butter—Steady; 15½c. Eggs—Steady; 12¼@13c.

IN THE ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

Offerings Exceed Demands—Call Board Sales at 15 Cents.

ELGIN, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—The Elgin butter market today was dull and the offerings were largely in excess of the demand. The call board sales were made at 15c, but a number of lots were sold on the floor at 14½c; the total sales were 40,620 lbs, for $5,972.40. A year ago transactions were light at 18c.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s 4d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ½d lower; closed dull, with near positions ½d lower and distant positions ¾d lower; business was about equally distributed; July, August, September, October, 4s 10¼d; November, 4s 10½d; December, 4s 10⅝d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 11d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¾@1d lower; business about equally distributed; July, 2s 10¼d; August, 2s 10¾d; September, 2s 11¼d; October, 2s 11¾d; November, 3s ¼d; December, 3s 1d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 24s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 24s 6d; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 23s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 23s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 23s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 23s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12@18 lbs, 22s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, 45s. Tallow—Fine North American, 16s 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 47s 6d; prime mess, 37s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western nominal; refined, in pails, 21s. Cheese—Firm; demand moderate; finest American white, 34s 6d; finest American colored, 35s. Butter—Finest United States, 75s; good, 50s. Turpentine—Spirits, 19s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 9d. Cotton-seed Oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 3d. Linseed Oil—17s 10½d. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarter, 2⅞d; hindquarter, 5¼d. Hops—At London [Pacific coast], £1 15s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 20	14,500	400	34,000	19,000
Total last week	51,994	2,536	110,827	65,319
Cor. week 1895	57,231	5,404	76,270	59,360
Shipments—				
Monday, July 20	3,000	....	11,000	600
Total last week	14,741	45	37,126	5,501
Cor. week 1895	15,419	184	36,650	1,234

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 14,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep.

Cattle—Trade was active and prices ruled 5@10c higher for desirable native steers. No strictly choice cattle were offered. Native steers, 956@1,713 lbs, sold at $3.45@4.45; bulk, $4.00@4.35; handy handy, 972@1,174-lb steers, $4.20@4.30; 1,625@1,713 lbs, $4.15@4.35; distillery steers, 1,260@1,662 lbs, $4.00@4.25; fed Western steers, $3.65@4.25; and 1,565-lb Nebraska, $4.25; native cows and heifers sold at $1.40@3.90; veal calves, $3.00@5.40; 2,000 840@1,142-lb Texas steers sold at $2.85@3.50.

Hogs—Light grades sold actively at steady prices, while other grades ruled weak to 5c lower. Heavy grades closed weak. Heavy sold at $2.80@3.32½; bulk, $3.00@3.15; mixed, $3.10@3.50; bulk, $3.30@3.40; light, $3.30@3.60; bulk, $3.50@3.60; pigs, $2.90@3.60.

Sheep—The run was large and with an indifferent demand prices ruled 10c lower for about all grades of sheep and lambs. Lambs sold at $3.00@6.25; native sheep, $2.00@3.60; Westerns, $2.50@3.10; and Texas yearlings at $3.25@3.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market 10c lower; native beef steers, $3.40@4.25; Western steers, $3.00@3.60; Texas steers, $2.25@3.25; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.15; canners, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@2.85; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; market steady; heavy, $2.90@2.95; mixed, $2.90@2.95; lights, $3.00@3.10; bulk of sales, $2.90@2.95. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market 10c lower; fair to choice natives, $3.00@3.65; Westerns, $2.75@3.40; common and stock sheep, $2.25@3.00; lambs, $3.25@5.50.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,676 head; slow and lower; native steers, poor to prime, $3.80@4.50; stags and oxen, $2.60@3.70; bulls, $2.00@2.60; dry cows, $1.50@2.70; European cables quote American steers at 7½@8¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6@6⅝c. Calves—Receipts, 3,373 head; active and higher; veals, poor to prime, $3.00@5.75; buttermilk calves, $2.37½@2.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,229 head; generally slower; sheep, poor to prime, $2.25@4.25; lambs, common to choice, $3.80@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,127 head; steady at $3.60@4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 800; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.50@3.65; Texas cows, $1.75@2.40; beef steers, $3.00@4.20; native cows, $1.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50; bulls, $1.70@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 900; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.15; heavies, $2.90@3.15; packers', $2.95@3.15; mixed, $3.00@3.15; lights, $3.05@3.20; Yorkers, $3.15@3.20; pigs, $3.15@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none; market weak; lambs, $4.00@4.10; muttons, $2.25@3.65.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market steady to strong; native shippers, $3.50@4.40; Texas steers, 2.50@3.65; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; light, $3.25@3.50; mixed, $3.00@3.35; heavy, $3.20@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady; natives, $3.00@3.60; Texans, $3.00@3.40.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Smith—159419—Martin Schaffrath vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $60 and sat.

Judge Baker—20733—Edwin E. Chase vs. Crawford & Valentine; judgt., $482.22.

Judge Burke—18848—Cudahy Packg. Co. vs. Richard, Charles, and Henry Hanseruw; on verd., $2,500.—10238—— Johnson vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; same, $10,000 and appld.

Judge Neely—6901—Ira Firkins vs. William J. Jeffery and C. S. Hammon; on findg., $139 and appld.

Judge Hutchinson—1651—Helen L. Kadish et al., admrs. of the estate of Leopold Kadish, vs. Edward S. Dreyer; on verd., $14,255.53 and appld.—6366—James Harden vs. C. M. Kredt; same, $3,874.73.

Judge Payne—1458—William C. Allen vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on verd., $2,000 and appld.

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—7659—Healy et al. vs. Smith et al.; dec.—11006—Homestead Loan and Guaranty Co. vs. Larson et al.; dec.—11007—Same vs. Same; same.

Judge Payne—729—Langworthy vs. Prager; def. dec.—1569—Cummings vs. Holbrook; dec. sale.

Judge Horton—12572—Hill vs. Hill; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Payne—Emergency business.

Judge Tuley—Emergency business.

Judge Horton—Nos. 2780, 4914.

Judge Smith—Nos. 586, 24372. No. 16339 on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court, 10 a. m.—Objections to judgts. on general taxes Nos. 48, 91 to 110 inclusive. 2 p. m.—Same, Nos. 111 to 115 inclusive.

Judge Donnelly—County Court, 10 a. m.—Nos. 15013, 14445.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Payne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Call not extended.

Judge Windes—Criminal Court, Branch No 4—Call not extended.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 4963, 4889.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

London People Fond of Pork.

About 1,000 pigs are eaten in London daily.

BANKS SHOW NO CHANGE.

CALL OF THE CONTROLLER DISCLOSES NOTHING STARTLING.

Statements of Thirteen National Banks in Chicago for July 14 Show Loans Practically the Same as May 7—There Is a Small Decrease in Deposits—North and West Side Cables to Be Supported—Charles T. Yerkes Now on His Way Home.

The call of Controller Eckels sent out Saturday for statements of the national banks has disclosed nothing startling so far as Chicago is concerned. There is practically no change in the figures of the reports of the condition May 7 and July 14. Taking the reports of thirteen of the Chicago banks for purposes of comparison the loans vary only $165,986, which is as near as the statements ever agree. In the matter of deposits there has been shrinkage, though it is nothing from which an element of alarm can be figured. The shrinkage in deposits amounts to $4,631,501. It is evident from the reports made by the banks they have felt little of the effects of the loss of confidence, and the bankers themselves have quite as much confidence as they had two months ago. The statements of all the banks are not completed. The ones that have been made public are as follows so far as loans and deposits go:

LOANS.

	July 14.	May 7.
American Exchange	$ 3,014,010	$ 3,022,508
Atlas	3,216,208	2,888,120
Bankers	2,802,276	2,899,183
Chicago	3,944,252	4,039,467
Continental	6,653,728	7,099,235
First	17,522,575	17,470,622
Fort Dearborn	1,922,615	2,164,901
Globe	3,661,709	3,027,869
Merchants'	5,920,128	6,064,830
Metropolitan	8,238,302	8,371,744
National of Illinois	9,564,789	9,601,059
National of Republic	2,818,056	2,799,925
Union	4,936,619	4,932,590
Totals	$74,215,167	$74,381,153

DEPOSITS.

	July 14.	May 7.
American Exchange	$ 3,294,520	$ 3,211,554
Atlas	3,987,005	3,429,680
Bankers	3,088,639	3,522,452
Continental	8,455,099	8,966,981
Chicago	7,166,316	7,379,068
First	25,891,892	27,027,969
Fort Dearborn	2,826,481	3,153,462
Globe	4,004,515	3,597,067
Merchants'	7,829,627	8,489,922
Metropolitan	9,141,764	11,045,457
National of Illinois	12,793,039	13,288,092
National of Republic	3,097,867	3,156,572
Union	5,008,419	4,950,408
Totals	$96,585,183	$101,218,684

North and West Chicago cable stocks are to be supported. This is given out by those who are supposed to be on the inside. What is more, Charles T. Yerkes has cut short his European trip and is now on his way home to personally look after his properties. He sailed on Saturday from Liverpool, and he is expected in New York on Friday of this week and in Chicago not later than next Monday. Meantime, he has apparently given an unlimited order to stop further declines, and perhaps to put the stock back to something like the figures it was selling for two weeks ago. From the course of the market yesterday it is apparent both stocks needed some strong and able-bodied man to keep them in line. North Chicago sold down to 205 and West Chicago to 85. The course of North Chicago on the local stock market yesterday was rather a queer one. It opened at 215 regular, with the next sale at 210 for account. The third sale was at 210 regular, and on the fourth sale it dropped off 5 points between sales, selling at 205 in the account. The next minute 100 shares sold for 211. The stock did not stop when it got going, climbing up steadily to 217, declining again to 214½, and closing at 215½. Total sales of North Chicago were 1,651 shares. West Chicago opened at 86 regular, with the sale of account stock at 85¾. It started up, at once going as high as 90½, declining again to 88½, with a subsequent advance to a close at 90. There were sales of 2,587 shares of West Chicago made during the day.

The break in these two stocks was checked by bids for West Chicago by Broker Dewar, who bid 88¼ for any part of 1,000 shares. Mr. Dewar then advanced his bid to 88½, and to 88⅝ for any part of 5,000 shares. This seemed to check the downward tide, and there was not the same decline and panicky feeling from that time on. North Chicago had almost as tempestuous a time, and bids were made for 1,000 shares of North Chicago at 216. A number of offers for smaller lots were made, but these were refused, and the offer of the broker to take 1,000 shares at the price named stood open for some time.

The stock market yesterday was again lively, though there was little excitement and few people behind the railing. There were a lot of disquieting rumors floating around together with some which should have a tendency to strengthen stocks in Chicago and other cities. One of these was that the bankers of New York had decided to make a tender of $20,000,000 in gold to the Treasury Department and to accept greenbacks in place of it. There will be shipments amounting to $3,000,000 by today's steamers. This will leave the gold reserve at less than $90,000,000, which with the $20,000,000 which the bankers might be willing to dump into the Subtreasury would build it up to $110,000,000.

The fire in the City railway barns, which cost the lives of three men and destroyed property worth more than $500,000 had no effect upon City Railway stock yesterday unless to make it dull. There were only two sales. The first at 217 and the remaining lot at 214. The net loss to the City Railway will be in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Match and Biscuit stock continue to hold their own better than any of the securities. Diamond Match sold at 221¼, the lowest quotation of the day for account stock. The opening was 221½, and it closed at 221¾. Sales of regular stock were made at 219. A telegram from New York announces that a party of capitalists has become interested in Match, and that there is to be a good deal of trading for the account of these men. Sales of Match amounted to 3,810 shares. New York Biscuit was fairly strong, opening at 91¼, and selling at the close at 91⅝.

Stockholders of the West and South Towns street railroad company and the Chicago General railway met at their offices in the Tacoma Building yesterday afternoon to vote upon the consolidation of the two companies. The consolidated corporations will be known as the Chicago General railway, and all of the property of the Towns company—real estate, equipments, and franchises passes to the new corporation. The action of the stockholders was unanimous and the meeting harmonious.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

400 D Mch Co act	221¼	50 W C St RR act	86¼
200 do act	221¼	30 do	85½
1050 do act	221½	50 do act	86¼
50 do act	221⅝	50 do act	86⅝
50 do act	221½	50 do act	87
700 do act	221¼	160 do	87
100 do act	221⅝	50 do act	88
50 do act	221½	50 do act	88¼
50 do act	221⅝	30 do	88
50 do act	221¾	1 N C St RR Co	215
250 do act	222	50 do act	210
50 W C St RR act	87	10 do	210
200 do act	86½	50 do act	205
200 do act	86	150 do act	211
100 do act	85¾	50 do act	210½
150 do act	85½	80 do	210
1 do	88	50 do act	212
10 do	85	100 A Stwbd Co act	30
50 do act	85¼	2 do	30
50 do act	85¾	50 do act	30
25 do	85½	60 Lake St L RR	18
100 do act	85¾	150 do act	18
5 do	86	65 do	18
50 do act	85¾	50 do act	17⅞
5 do	86	50 do act	17⅞
50 do act	85¾	100 do act	17⅞
50 do act	86	50 do act	17⅞
7 do	86	50 do	17⅞
50 do act	86½	10 do	17⅞
100 do act	86⅝	60 N Y Bis Co act	81¼

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 N C St RR act	212	150 do act	88¼
100 do act	212½	20 do	89
150 do act	213½	100 do act	89½
150 do act	217	10 do	89⅞
50 do	214	100 do act	89½
50 do act	215½	150 do act	89¾
40 do	216	50 do	89
50 do act	216	50 do act	89¼
20 do	217	100 do act	89
25 D Match Co	219½	150 do act	88⅞
200 do act	221⅞	30 do	88
20 do	219½	50 do act	88⅞
45 do	219	20 do	88½
150 do act	221½	100 N Y Bis Co act	91⅜
150 do act	221⅞	50 do act	91½
100 do act	221½	50 do act	91½
10 St's W S C Line	14	50 do act	91⅝
150 W C St RR act	88¾	25 Am Stwbd Co	30
10 do	88	100 do act	30
50 do act	88⅞	100 do act	30¼
10 do	88⅝	25 do	30
50 do act	88⅞	10 Lake St El RR	17⅞
25 do	88⅝	50 do act	18⅛
50 do act	88⅞	100 do act	18
100 do act	88½	150 do act	17⅞
200 do act	90	2 Chi City Ry	217
8 do	88⅞	83 do	214
100 do act	90	4 Lake St L tr ctfs	
150 do act	90½	seller 10	16
150 do act	90	20 do	16
100 do	89½	10 M & C Brw com	14
50 do act	89¾	44 Int Pkg Co pfd	26½
50 W C St RR act	89		

BONDS.

$ 100 Bd of Tr 5s	102½	$ 100 L St El db 5s	68
500 L St El db5s	68¼	14500 Int Pk db 6s	69
1000 do	68	500 W C S Rdb6s	98
100 do	68	200 Cass Av FG5s	98⅝

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 N C StRRCo act	214½	50 W C St RR act	98¼
250 do act	215	250 do act	89½
100 do act	215½	5 do	90
50 D Mch Co act	221½	100 do act	89⅝
20 do	219	350 do act	90
50 do act	221⅞	50 Lake St El act	18
50 do act	221¾	35 do	18
10 N Y Biscuit Co	90	100 do act	18
100 do act	91¼	50 Am Stwbd act	30
50 W C St RR act	98¼	200 do act	29⅞

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Prices Succumb to Unfavorable Predictions and Sell Down.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The stock market today at times bordered on demoralization and the movement downward was relieved only at intervals by covering of shorts, until the closing half hour, when a rally from the low points occurred. The recovery was attended by rumors just before the close that a conference of bankers was being held with a view to the protection of the Treasury gold reserve from the threatened inroads. The volume of business was large and trading was well distributed with Sugar and St. Paul, however, figuring for one-fourth of the aggregate and about equally active. The market appeared to be almost entirely without support and the initial prices were weak on fairly large dealings under the depressing influence of lower London quotations.

Almost coincident with the opening predictions of large gold exports were made by houses usually identified with international movements of the metal. The bear traders used the unfavorable influences prevailing effectively and compelled no little liquidation of long holdings. The efforts of the bears uncovered numerous stop-orders early in the dealings, especially in the Southwestern group, with Kansas and Texas preferred yielding an exceptional 2⅞ per cent to 16. The high priced industrials were favorite points of attack and London was a fairly liberal seller of the international shares.

The selling pressure abated momentarily on covering purchases and buying for commission account. In the rally Tennessee Coal exceptionally gained 1¼ per cent.

Upon a rapid succession of reports of withdrawals of gold for export tomorrow aggregating $3,030,000, the selling pressure was renewed and heavy liquidation became evident with the grangers the chief sufferers in the railroads, Rock Island losing 3 per cent to 54 and Leather preferred in the industrials. Weakness was pronounced in the railway bond market and dealings in government bonds were heavy on a downward movement of prices. At 11:30 o'clock covering purchases and moderate evidence of support caused a sharp recovery, in which the stocks that had previously made the greatest losses enjoyed the largest improvement. At the rally the market became dull and in the earlier afternoon an easier tone again began to prevail, followed by another break.

Around delivery hour the market became semi-demoralized and the lowest prices of the day were reached. The figures included among the more important losses: Leather preferred, 5½; Burlington, 4⅝; Rock Island, 4½; Lake Erie and Western preferred and Consolidated Gas, 4; St. Paul, 3¾; Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred and Chicago Gas, 3½; Pacific Mail and Laclede Gas, 3 per cent.

Bay State Gas after an initial rise of 2 per cent reacted 1½ and then sold up 2½ per cent. Pullman advanced 1 on the dividend announcement, but later receded 3 per cent to 141, and left off at 142. In the last quarter of the closing hour rallies occurred from the extreme low point extending to 2½ per cent. The closing was strong, but with leading stocks showing net declines of 1@3 per cent.

The bond speculation today developed acute weakness in sympathy with stocks which were most apparent in the speculative issues and those having an international market. Toward the close a better tone developed, but the recoveries from the low level were fractional except in few instances, notably Reading first preferred, which gained 1½, and do general 4s and Southern 5s 1 per cent. The sales were $1,238,000. The more important net declines extended to 3½ per cent in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts.

The withdrawals of gold from the Subtreasury for export tomorrow to Germany aggregated $3,030,000, of which amount $1,550,000 was in fine gold bars and $1,480,000 in coin. The aggregate withdrawals amounted to about $3,700,000, including $350,000 taken by Canadian banks, and reduced the Treasury free gold to about $90,000,000. The strength of the exchange market and the prospect of further heavy inroads upon the Treasury stock of gold has resulted in a number of informal conferences between Treasury and clearing-house officials, and the officers of the national banks in regard to protective measures.

Today it was rumored that President Frederick W. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank had secured the signatures of other bank officials to an agreement to turn over to the Subtreasury $10,000,000 in gold in exchange for legal tender notes, and that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 additional will be secured. It was admitted that the conference has taken place, but the report of actual signatures to any specific agreement were denied. President H. W. Cannon, who with President Tappen and J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National, has been especially active in the movement, said today:

"It can be said that if the Treasury should need gold the New York banks would be prepared to furnish a very considerable amount. Nothing has been signed, however, and undue excitement should be deprecated, as the Treasury now holds $90,000,000 of gold. Money is easy and there is no just reason for alarm."

There has been withdrawn today from the Subtreasury $350,000 in gold for shipment to Canada.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jy. 20.	Jy. 18.
Amn. Sugar	63,900	103⅛	101	102⅞	103⅞
Do pfd	500	98	97⅛	97½	.....
Amn. Tobacco	31,300	57	55	57	57⅛
Amn. Cot. Oil	600	9	8	8	.....
Do pfd	200	40	39½	40	.....
Amn. Express	20	110	110	110	.....
Atchison	10,900	11⅛	10⅞	11	11⅞
Do pfd	4,500	16½	15⅝	16¼	17
Ann Arbor Ry	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
Do pfd	200	20	20	20	20⅛
Bklyn. R. G.	530	84	81	84	.....
B. R. T.	157	19⅝	19¼	19¼	20⅝
Bay State Gas	1,100	15	15⅛	18	15
Balto. & Ohio	300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛
C. G. W.	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
C., B. & Q.	21,700	65⅞	62⅛	63⅞	66⅞
C. & N. W.	4,800	93½	92½	93	93⅞
C., M. & St. P.	60,000	70⅛	67⅛	69	71⅛
C., R. I. & P.	24,100	56½	52⅛	54	57
C., St. P., M. & O.	200	34	33⅞	34	34⅞
Can. So.	1,600	43¼	41	42	43
Ches. & Ohio	1,300	13	12⅛	13	13
C., C., C. & St. L.	900	22½	21½	22	23
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3,000	91½	90	91¼	92
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	1,300	142	140	140	144¼
Chicago Gas	10,700	52	49½	51¼	53
Colo. F. & I.	900	17	16	16	17⅛
Col., C. & I. dev.	100	¼	¼	¼	.....
D., L. & W.	200	150	149½	149½	.....
Del. & Hud.	1,700	118	116½	117	118
Den. & R. G. pfd.	600	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	43⅞
Dist. & C. F. Co.	3,800	10⅝	10	10⅛	10⅝
Genl. Electric	3,600	22⅛	20⅞	21⅛	22⅛
Ill. Cent.	125	93	90	90	.....
Iowa Cent.	530	6¼	6	6	.....
Do pfd	600	22	21	21	.....
Lake Shore	1,400	139	137	138	138¼
Louis. & Nash	21,300	45⅛	44¼	45⅛	46⅞
Long Island	200	74	74	74	.....
L. E. & W.	400	14⅛	14	14⅛	.....
Do pfd	1,200	61⅞	60	60⅞	64
L., N. A. & C.	100	5⅛	5⅛	.....	.....
Do pfd	1,000	13	11½	12	14
Laclede Gas	600	18⅛	17	17	.....
Met. Traction	435	94⅞	93⅞	94¼	94¼
Mich. Cent.	50	92	92	92	.....
M., K. & T.	200	10	10	10	.....
Do pfd	2,500	17⅛	16	16⅞	18⅞
Manhattan	5,700	94	92⅛	93⅞	94
Mobile & Ohio	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	.....
Missouri Pac.	10,700	17	15⅛	17	17
Minn. Iron	170	55	49⅞	49⅞	.....
Nor. Pac.	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....
Do pfd	300	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	14
N. Y., L. E. & W.	300	13⅞	13	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd	124	17	16⅞	17	.....
N. Y. Cent.	800	91	90½	91	93
Nor. & W. pfd 3d pd	200	11	11	11	.....
Do pfd 2d pd	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
N. Y. Sus. & W. pfd	400	17½	17	17	18
North Amn. Co.	600	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,300	12⅞	12½	12½	13
Nat. Lead	900	19⅞	18⅞	19	19⅞
Do pfd	300	80	80	80	80
Nat. Linseed	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	.....
N. Y. C. & St. L.	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	.....
Do 2d pfd	900	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	.....
Phila. & Read	10,600	11⅛	10	10⅞	11⅛
Pac. Mail	4,000	19	17	17⅞	19⅞
Pullman	500	144	141	142	.....
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	12⅛	12½	12½	13
Southern Ry	1,500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞
Do pfd	7,700	20⅞	20	20⅞	21⅞
So. Pac.	300	18	18	18	18⅞
Silver Bullion	50,000	69¼	69	69¼	.....
St. L. & S. W.	300	3⅞	3½	3½	.....
Do pfd	300	8	7½	7½	.....
Texas Pac.	500	6¼	6	6¼	.....
Tenn. Coal	8,100	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15⅞
Union Pac.	1,100	6	5⅞	6	6
U. S. Rubber	700	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	.....
Do pfd	735	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	.....
U. S. Cordage	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
Do pfd	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
U. S. Leather	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞
Do pfd	13,300	49	44	45⅞	49⅞
U. S. Express	250	40	40	40	.....
W. & L. E.	3,300	8⅞	7⅛	7⅞	8⅛
Do pfd	515	26⅛	25	26⅛	.....
Wabash	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Do pfd	2,100	14	13	13	14⅛
West. Union	9,900	78	77	78	78⅛

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

14000 Ann Ar 4s	68@¼	5s	113
10000 A-N W 1st	84	2000 N Y C-St L 4s	103¼@¼
10000 A C O 8s	106¼@½	4000 N Y O-W 5s	105½
41000 A-P inc	½	2000 N P 1st 6s	113½
166000 Atch gen 4s	72@74	149000 do con 5s tr	37@40½
163000 do adjmt 4s	30¼@31¼	2000 do col tr notes	
3000 BklynGas 1st	102	Morgan ctfs	87
1000 C-N W deb 1909	106	17000 Or Imp 5s tr	10@11
8000 do s f deb 5s	107@108	2000 O S L-U 5s tr	58@59
7000 C R I-P ex 5s	90¼@½	11000 do 6s tr	105½@106
3000 C-W M 1st	70	7000 P Ft W-C 2d	134½
8000 C-O gen 4½s	68	2000 Penn Co 4½s gtd	110½
2000 C-O con 5s	105½	48000 P-R g m 4s tr	71@72
1000 C P 6s '98	100	237000 do 1st inc tr	25@26⅞
2000 C S 1st gtd	101¼	7000 do 2d inc tr	14@14½
5000 Erie gen lien	59@¼	4000 R G W 1st 4s	68⅝
2000 E L-B S 5s	98½	15000 St J-G I 1st tr	42@¼
10000 Ft W-D C 1st	49½@¾	25000 S A-A P 4s	49@50
10000 G H-S A M-P	66@90	48000 S Ry 1st 5s	82@83
1000 H-St J cons	117	5000 S P Cal con 5s	91
1000 H-T C 6s cons	101	35000 St L-S W 1st	68@69¼
1000 Ill C 4s 1953	100	30000 do 2d inc	25@¼
34000 K P Den div deb	111½	3000 St L-I M 5s	68¼@69
3000 L N A-C cons	70	6000 Tex P 1st 5s	79@80
8000 Lac Gas 5s	91	122000 do 2d inc	15@16
3000 Ky Cent 1st 4s	84	392000 U S 4s new	112⅝@113¼
5000 L E-W 1st 5s	114¼	84000 U S 5s cp	110⅝@111¼
8000 LS-M S 2d cp	118	9000 U S 4s cp	108
11000 L V N Y 1st	99¼@⅞	2000 do 4s reg	107⅛
9000 Lex Av-P F 1st	114½	10000 USLeather 6s	111½
16000 L I Ferry 4½s	90	10000 U P D-G 1st	26
1000 MLS-W ex 5s	112	3000 Utah ex tr	56
2000 Met El 1st	116	22000 Wab 2d	72@¼
10000 M K-E 1st	89	1000 do deb Ser B	22
11000 Mex-Int 1st	75	10000 Wis C 1st tr	29@30
2000 M-St L 5s	99	2000 W-L E 4s	59@62¼
63000 M K-T 1st 4s	77@78	2000 W S gtd 4s	104
21000 do 2s	52¼@53	18000 do reg	103@¾
3000 M P 1st cons	83		
5000 M K-T 5s of Tex	78		
4000 M-St P C-P W			

To Reduce Fox River Pressure.

Neenah, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The government engineer in charge of the Fox River improvements has issued an order to reduce the water to 133,000 cubic feet per minute. The order affects all mills in Fox River Valley, employing 6,000 persons.

To Purify French Language.

A league for the elimination of foreign words from the French language has been formed in Paris.

GOLD RESERVE IS SAFE.

TREASURY OFFICIALS APPREHEND NO SERIOUS WITHDRAWAL.

Reasons Why a Heavy Drain Is Not Likely to Be Made—$84,286,016 of the Old Legal Tender Notes and $35,113,019 of Sherman Notes in the Treasury and Cannot Be Used to Draw Out Gold—$3,706,300 Withdrawn Yesterday.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The gold reserve went below the ninety million mark today for the first time in many months, and at the close of business the actual figure was $89,761,336, a reduction of $3,706,300 for the day. Of the withdrawals $3,033,000 was for export.

Treasury officials look upon this heavy golden drain as entirely abnormal, and are confident that it will not continue, at least so heavily.

They say there is nothing in trade conditions to warrant the exports, adding that although exchange is almost a point above the shipping point in normal times, the conditions are such in their judgment as to make it uncertain whether it can be profitable at present. In the absence of Secretary Carlisle, who will not return to the city from his jaunt down the bay until tomorrow morning, no one can speak authoritatively respecting the probability of another issue of bonds to replenish the reserve in the near future, but the general trend of opinion was that such a thing was not to be expected.

The rumor reached the Treasury late in the day that the New York banks had decided to come to the relief of the department and pledge themselves to maintain the reserve at the $100,000,000 point. There was no official backing to this report, but officials profess to see other hopeful signs even if this promise fails of realization. Among them is the prospect that the demand for money in the West will oblige the New York banks to deposit gold with the Treasury in order to obtain the necessary paper. This would add materially to the protection of the gold reserve. The department already has accumulated in the general balance of $261,618,393 no less than $84,286,016 of old legal tender notes and $35,113,019 in Sherman notes. This leaves the whole amount of legal tender notes outstanding, notes of a kind that can be used under the "endless chain" plan to draw out the Treasury gold, at only $345,000,000, and very much of this is actively circulating in the course of daily trade. The national banks held of this a total of $147,000,000, and so far as the Treasury officials know they are not generally lending themselves to the present raid on the reserve.

As to other conditions, the officials are satisfied with the manner in which they have got so far through the month of July. This is always a trying month, the beginning of the fiscal year letting loose a lot of appropriations for miscellaneous objects, as well as for rivers and harbors and pensions. The payments on account of the latter have amounted so far to $9,827,000 this month, while the quarterly interest charges on the 4 per cent bonds and others have aggregated $6,479,000. The total expenditures for the month have reached $31,118,000, which leaves a deficit of $12,091,294, but this is no more than was expected, while encouragement is found in the fact that the receipts have averaged well up to $1,000,000 per day, and that much of this increase is composed of internal revenue receipts, an indication that whisky in bond has at last been drawn upon.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—[Special.]—In the local market the conditions have been much the same as in New York—a razzle-dazzle affair in which bulls have been swung around the circle at a lively rate. On call money remains at 3@4 per cent. Time rates on good mixed collateral for 30 to 60 days average 4 per cent, three and four months 4½ per cent, and six months 5 per cent. Indorsed bills and prime single name mercantile paper are quoted at 5½ per cent. There is very little paper offering and banks are bound to keep their funds in direct control for the time. Clearing house rate 2 per cent. Usual quotations follow:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Sugar	8,000	102½	103⅞	101⅛	103
Do pfd	175	98	98	97⅛	98
Atchison	1,800	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11
Bay State Gas	2,500	18⅛	8⅞	8	8¼
Bell Telephone	145	200	200	200	200
C., B. & Q.	3,500	65⅛	65⅛	62⅛	63⅞
Calumet & Hecla	10	300	300	300	300
Erie Telephone	275	57⅛	57⅛	55⅛	52⅛
Fitchburg pfd	60	88⅛	88⅛	88	88
General Electric	425	22⅛	22⅛	21	21⅞
Do pfd	50	57	57	57	57
Mex. Central	50	8	8	8	8
West End R. R.	600	65	65	64	64½
Santa Ysabel	100	7½	7½	7½	7½

BONDS.

$9000 Atch adjt.... 31 | $2000 Gas 1st 5s... 77

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Americans Are Flat, Caused by Heavy Kaffir Selling.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram says: The feature today on the Stock Exchange was the flatness of Americans, chiefly caused by heavy selling by the operators in the Kaffir market, who bought heavy three weeks ago. This sudden selling is as much due to a misapprehension by these men of the condition of the market as it is to the course of events in the United States. Put in a nutshell, it would seem that they hoped by purchasing heavy lines of certain American stocks to control that market in the same manner as they are accustomed to do in the Kaffirs. They are finding their mistake, and are alarmed by the silver boasters and by the rumors today that banks in the United States are calling in loans for hoarding.

The result has been a rush to sell. The market will be the healthier for this. Prices closed weak, but a trifle above the worst.

Kaffirs were better on favorable reports from one of the deep level mines. The only other feature was the strength in English rails, but even that market closed weak on the depression of Americans.

Gold is in strong demand for the continent.

The Paris bourse was irregular and uncertain. It is preparing for a Russian loan, probably on the 28th. Bills on London sold heavily today and exchange has fallen to 25.14½. The Berlin market was steady to firm.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at Chicago, New York, and Boston.

The following were quotations and sales of stock yesterday on the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board:

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
C. C. & C. C. Con	8⅝	8¼	8¼	2,000
C. C. G. M. B. & L.	4½	4½	4	1,000
Chicago & Montana	11½	11	11⅛	14,000
Delaware Chief	40⅝	46½	40⅝	500
Imperial pfd	35	35	35	10,000
Christmas	14	14	14	1,000
Isabella	*55	....	....	.....
C. C. & Golden Group	12	11½	11⅞	3,500
Capazone	....	....	*2½	.....
Great Fissure	12	11⅞	11⅞	3,000
Lucille	10	10	10	300
Medina	8¼	8¼	8¼	1,500
Michigan	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
Peerless	14⅞	14	14⅞	3,000
San Pedro	10¼	10	10¼	2,000
Sumpter	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	2,000
Utah Mercur	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	2,500

*Bid.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Following were the closing prices in mining shares today here:

Bulwer	$ .30	Ontario	$10.00
Chollar	2.40	Ophir	1.00
Crown Point	.40	Plymouth pfd	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	Quicksilver	1.50
Deadwood	1.00	Quicksilver pfd	13.00
Gould and Curry	.80	Sierra Nevada	.53
Hale and Norcross	1.25	Standard	1.35
Homestake	28.00	Union Con	.45
Iron Silver	.18	Yellow Jacket	.35
Mexican	.60		

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Following were the closing prices in mining shares today here:

Allouez Min. Co.	$ 50.00	Osceola	$ 21.00
Atlantic	15.50	Quincy	111.00
Boston and Mont	75.87½	Tamarack	75.00
Cal. and Hecla	300.00	Wolverine	6.50
Kearsarge	9.50		

CONTINUE GENERAL ELECTRIC CASE.

Appellate Judges Gary and Waterman Wait for Justice Shepard.

A motion was made yesterday morning in the Appellate Court to set for hearing the appeal of the General Electric railway company from the decision of Judge Tuley last week in the case in which the Chicago City railway is complainant. The attorneys for the General Electric railway company made great efforts to have the record in the Appellate Court and succeeded.

Justices Gary and Waterman were the only two members of the court upon the bench. Justice Gary announced that he felt some difficulty in considering the matter, as he was the owner of property on Dearborn street, which might be affected by the proposed road of the defendant.

Accordingly the Justices present continued the matter until Thursday morning, when Justice Shepard will be here.

CHARGES AGAINST A LIMA BANKER.

Stockholder Brings Suit Against B. C. Faurot for Mismanagement.

Lima, O., July 28.—[Special.]—A sensational suit has been commenced in the United States Court by J. A. Hover of this city against B. C. Faurot, former President and agent of the Lima National Bank, which was closed by the Controller in March four years ago. Hover charges Faurot with refusing to make a report and wants him removed and a receiver appointed, as Faurot has bought up a majority of the stock. Hover charges him with having collected $8,000 belonging to the stockholders. Hover, who held $8,000 stock in the bank, now has a suit pending here against the officers of the bank for mismanagement.

Walther League at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—The Walther League met in annual convention here today, the Rev. H. E. Gahwe of Buffalo presiding. It is a Lutheran organization, somewhat similar to the Young People's Baptist Union. Detroit will probably be selected as the next place of meeting.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Chicago National Bank

At the Close of Business, July 14, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,944,252.69
Overdrafts		14,674.51
U. S. Bonds for circulation		50,000.00
Other Bonds on hand		524,185.91
CASH ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$2,223,300.13	
Due f'm banks	1,365,909.64	
Checks for Clearings	177,498.25	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	19,250.00	
		3,785,958.02
		$8,319,071.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		500,000.00
Surplus Fund		500,000.00
Undivided Profits		107,373.59
Dividends Unpaid		381.00
Bank Notes outstanding		45,000.00
Individual deposits	$5,682,802.75	
Due Banks	1,483,513.79	
		7,166,316.54
Total		$8,319,071.13

DIRECTORS.

F. MADLENER, J. R. WALSH,
C. K. G. BILLINGS, WM. BEST,
ANDREW McNALLY, JOHN M. SMYTH,
MAURICE ROSENFELD.

J. R. WALSH, President.
ANDREW McNALLY, Vice President.
F. M. BLOUNT, Cashier.
T. M. JACKSON, Ass't Cashier.

First National Bank OF CHICAGO.

Statement of Condition at Close of Business July 14, 1896.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$17,522,575.46
Bank building		500,000.00
United States bonds (par value)		248,100.00
Other bonds (market value)		1,400,528.00
Cash resources—		
Due from banks (Eastern ex.)	$3,792,604.84	
Checks for clearing-house	1,114,849.57	
Cash on hand	6,448,699.53	
Due from U. S. Treas.	42,250.00	
		11,398,403.94
		$31,069,607.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in	$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Other undivided profits	177,714.38
Deposits	25,891,892.96
	$31,069,607.34

OFFICERS.

LYMAN J. GAGE, President.
JAS. B. FORGAN, Vice-President.
RICHARD J. STREET, Cashier.
HOLMES HOGE, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK E. BROWN, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel N. Nickerson, Nelson Morris,
F. D. Gray, Eugene S. Pike,
R. C. Nickerson, A. A. Carpenter,
E. F. Lawrence, L. J. Gage,
Norman B. Ream, Jas. B. Forgan.
S. W. Allerton.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

Merchants' National Bank OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

At the Close of Business, July 14, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 5,920,128.94
Overdrafts	238.10
United States bonds	50,000.00
Other bonds	398,120.87
Banking house and safe deposit vaults	235,000.00
Due from other banks	1,495,316.33
Coin and currency	2,287,789.80
	$10,386,594.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	556,586.39
Dividends unpaid	380.00
Deposits	7,829,627.70
	$10,386,594.09

CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR, President.
FREDERICK W. CROSBY, Vice-President.
HENRY A. BLAIR, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. NEELY, Cashier.
EDWIN H. GAMBLE, Asst. Cashier.

LIVE HOGS

were selling last week for more per 100 lbs. than loose lard and ribs. In packing there is a shrinkage from hoof to hook of about one-fifth in weight, and when speculators force down the price of finished product below the price of hogs on foot there is produced an abnormal condition, of which level-headed investors should take immediate advantage. Provisions are now selling materially lower than ever before in the history of the trade, and offer an extraordinary opportunity for safe and profitable investment. Orders for the purchase of pork, lard, or ribs will receive our prompt and careful attention. Our free market letter, reviewing the grain and stock market, will be sent you daily on request in the hope of deserving a part of your business.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, AND BUFFALO,
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. STOCKS, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. New York Cons. Stock Exchange.

Henry C. Hackney

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We want to interest the conservative trading element in our market. Send address and will mail free our Daily Market Letter, giving news and opinions. Also READY REFERENCE BOOK. Orders solicited, any quantity, 2c to 5c margin. DENNIS, LYNCH & CO., Grain, Provisions, Seeds, etc. Members Chicago Board of Trade, 43 Board of Trade, Chicago.

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UNDER STATE CONTROL.
MONADNOCK BUILDING.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits.

ALPHA
Portland Cement
For Sidewalks.

MORTGAGES
SEND FOR PARTICULARS
H. O. STONE & CO. 206 LA SALLE

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Monday, July 20, 1896:

Cornelia-st., 140½ w of Milwaukee-av., n f, 25x128, Oct. 23, 1895 [W. Cremarins to J. Ruszkiewicz] ... $ 3,000
Eme-st., 116 w of Leavitt, s f, 49x100, July 18 [J. Zynda to V. Litterska] ... 1,925
Oakley-av., 64 s of Nelson-st., e f, 25x125, July 18 [R. Wellbacher to W. Lutz] ... 1,500
Lots 11 and 15, Gross' n w add, no block given, June 27 [E. G. Porter to J. Jenkins] ... 1,200
Crosby-st., 50 n of Oak, e f, 25x125, July 17 [C. Gleiniger to P. Lenz] ... 3,000
Homan-av., 155½ n of Ogden, w f, 70x125, July 1 [O. J. Hansen et al. to S. Hales] ... 1,500
Marshfield-av., 49 n of 54th-st., e f, 25x124, July 18 [M. in C. to Free Home B., L. and H. Assn.] ... 1,686
Campbell-av., 270 s of Fulton-st., e f, 24x126, July 15 [D. L. Morrill to P. W. Jackson] ... 3,500
Prairie-av., 206 n of 30th-st., e f, 26x178, July 20 [B. S. Marsh to R. T. Grepe] ... 12,500
Chicago-av., 71 w of Leavitt-st., n f, 48x121⅓, and other ppty, April 29 [J. Riley to W. P. Peifer] ... 6,500
Campbell-av., 250 s of Potomac, w f, 25x126, July 14 [M. Grotz to P. J. Folan] ... 5,000
Hamburg-st., 75 e of Claremont-av., s f, 25x100, July 7 [J. W. Pfannenstill to A. Dombrowski] ... 1,450
Diversey-av., s w cor 45th-st., n f, 612½x285, March 31 [O. Jackson to D. L. Morrill] ... 6,200
Evanston-av., 190 n of Balmoral, w f, 50x225, Feb. 19 [J. L. Cochran to E. Weber] ... 3,000
Rhodes-av., 46 n of Ellis-ct., e f, 62½x124, June 15 [R. B. Frink to D. H. Hayes] ... 6,750
Premises No. 65 Flournoy-st., 20x100, July 18 [M. Bird to M. McPherson] ... 8,000
Campbell-av., 175 n of Hirsch-st., e f, 25x126 1-3, March 20 [G. E. Schonbeck to S. Schonbeck] ... 4,000
Lubeck-st., 116 w of Oakley-av., s f, 29x100, July 18 [J. Pauzer to H. Langasch] ... 1,375
Thome-av., 241 e of N. Clark-st., s f, 50x136¼, July 10 [R. A. Greifenhagen to E. W. Mangson] ... 2,500
Dickens-av., 150 w of Homan, s f, 50x125, July 17 [J. F. Richards to E. E. Robinson] ... 1,000
May-st., 125 n of W. 20th, w f, 25x100, June 17 [M. Augustine to V. Soubrada] ... 5,800
School-st., 161 w of Southport-av., s f, 25x125, July 18 [P. J. Schmitz to H. J. Euk] ... 2,000
Dresden-st., 270 s of Belmont-av., e f, 25x125, July 14 [O. Z. Olson to J. Nieksen] ... 1,800
Wood-st., 225 n of 71st, w f, 25x124.7, June 17 [V. Souhrada to M. Trefil] ... 3,000
Emerald-av., 235 s of 77th-st., e f, 120x144, July 17 [C. H. Harvard, Spec. Com., to A. Bersbach] ... 2,560
Greenwood-av., 148 1-3 s of 65th-st., w f, 50x125, June 24 [F. B. Adams to M. L. Campbell] ... 3,500
Union-av., 271 s of 59th-st., e f, 25x125, June 24 [M. L. Campbell to F. B. Adams] ... 5,000
Union-av., 200 s of 29th-st., w f, 25x124, July 10 [C. A. Crane to E. Rejsck] ... 2,100
Ogden-blvd., 71 n e of Homan-av., s e f, 50x125, und ½ interest, May 16 [H. Bechmann to C. R. Bechmann] ... 1,800
Huron-st., n w cor Hamlin-av., s f, 25x125, July 14 [M. J. Lee to J. P. Krah] ... 4,000
Same ppty, July 15 [J. P. Krah to J. Lee] ... 4,000
Premises Nos. 68 and 70 Wesson-st., 50x128, m or l, Oct. 8, 1895 [S. W. Ohlsson to C. Monson] ... 17,500
Maplewood-av., 120 1-3 s of Bloomingdale, w f, 25x125¼, no date [estate of J. W. Hambleton to R. Zelinski et al.] ... 1,500
N. 42d-av., 300 n of Courtland, w f, 75x125, and other ppty, July 20 [A. Prickett to C. H. Beers] ... 2,000
McLean-av., 163 e of Lawndale, n f, 37½x125¼, June 24 [B. Demling to C. A. Kuhn] ... 2,700
Kenmore-av., 149 s of Hollywood, e f, 50x150, May 21 [L. L. Ormsby to F. Randolph] ... 3,750
Grace-st., n e cor W. 50th, s f, 200x123, July 20 [P. F. Haynes to H. Swan] ... 2,525
44th-st., 285 e of Grand-blvd., s f, 21 1-3x180, July 14 [L. M. Myers to E. Schukmann] ... 10,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:
W. Hagen, 2-story and basement brick residence, 1740 York-place ... $ 4,000
Charles W. Griffith, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 783 N. Ayers-av ... 1,100
Charles F. Linscott, 2-story frame hall, 2304 and 2306 64th-av ... 2,000
C. Anderson, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 37 Dunning-st ... 1,200
Frank Daust, 1-story frame cottage, 9213 Jeffrey-st ... 1,000
M. O. Cox, 1-story frame cottage, 4728 5th-av ... 1,000
Reuben L. Barker, 2-story frame residence, 7200 Euclid-av ... 3,500
P. S. Moloye, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4611 Union-av ... 5,000
H. Bohart, 3-story and basement brick flats, 965 21st-st ... 4,000
J. A. King, 3-story brick flats, 69 Marvin-place ... 2,700
John R. Pratt, 2-story frame flats, 1220 S. 42d-ct ... 2,000
Robert A. Haberichter, 1-story frame cottage, 4405 5th-av ... 1,000
J. H. Sanford, 1-story frame cottage, 2124 N. Sacramento-av ... 1,250

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Societa Militare Rielgilanese M. S. Bersagliera d'Africa, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Vincenzo Baraglia, Daniele Pacelli, and Vitastoni Altieri.

The South Shore Drive Commission, at Chicago; without capital stock; to provide a boulevard connecting the Lake-Front Park with Jackson Park by way of East End avenue and Lake avenue; incorporators, George H. Hess, John G. Shortall, William Kelsey Reed, William G. Hibbard, Almon Brooks, James Morgan, and Warren G. Purday.

United States Humane Society, at Danville; without capital stock; to prevent cruelty to animals and children; incorporators, John W. Halls, B. F. Server, Isaac N. Kinney, and W. C. Tuttle.

The Chicago Society of Accountants, at Chicago; without capital stock; for benefits to members; incorporators, B. J. Russell, G. L. Devore, W. A. Spalding, C. A. Honecker, and J. M. Cassil.

Rock Island Couch company, at Rock Island; capital stock, $2,500; to manufacture beds; incorporators, G. H. Huckstaedt, Hans Clemman, and Louis Salsmann.

Celso Drink company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture compounds for the cure of drunkenness; incorporators, C. W. Cowles, Charles S. Williams, and John W. Sweet.

Rose and Carter company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to deal in jewelry; incorporators, Frank G. Jones, Claude B. Davis, George R. Hemingway, and John R. Carter.

Union Cycling club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, P. G. Peterson, G. H. Lytthaus, and Anton Corydon.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. FRED BELL, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL occult teacher in America, will privately or in classes instruct a limited number of pupils in OCCULTISM, PSYCHOMETRY, PALMISTRY, PHRENOLOGY, and develop all phases of mediumship on the true plane, including automatic and independent slate writing. As an ELECTRO-MENTAL HEALER PROF. BELL has no equal. All nervous affections, paralysis, general debility, rheumatism, and mental troubles disappear under his touch, and the sunshine of his philosophy as if by MAGIC. Questions also answered by mail. Consultation and diagnosis free. Strictly confidential. Office hours, 10 to 5. Evenings by appointment. Address 2613 Michigan-av.

THELMA, RELIABLE, NEVER FAILS. charms; ladies, 50c. 255 43d-st., cor. Cottage Grove-av.

MME. ROBERTS, SPIRITUALIST—LOCATES absent friends and lost property. 1307 Wabash.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special, private, and nervous diseases, lost vigor, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats female complaints and irregularities; private home; room and board if desired.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours, 10-4.

ELECTRICITY—MRS. N. A. HUNTER, 182 State-st., Suite 40. Hours 9 to 6; also Sunday.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OFFERS full course in shorthand and typewriting; instruction both individual and class; students secure excellent positions; day, night; tuition $25 per term.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

YOUNG LADY WANTS PRIVATE INSTRUCtion in punctuation. Address G 423, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SHETLAND pony, cart, and harness; also 12 nickel in the slot machines; no gamblers; for anything that is useful. J. LENNON, 7122 Cottage Grove-av.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CONTRACTORS—TO BUILD ON NORTH SIDE A two-story stone front flat building; West Side business lots, 50 feet, in payment, balance cash. Inquire 155 Washington-st., Rooms 46 and 47.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CUTLER DESK, IF FOR SALE cheap. Address G 459, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—316 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 OR $20,000 in a retail establishment; good stand and paying business. Address G 413, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A QUIET INVALIDS' HOME IN THE COUNtry. Address 189 Arnold-st., Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HALL CLOCK, $35; WORTH $150; new; 2 sets strikes, silver dial, bevel plate doors, etc.; old English oak. Address G 424, Tribune.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHYSICIAN, THOROUGHLY EDUCATED, speaks several languages, would travel with invalid or wealthy family; references furnished. Address G 472, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN NORTH END OF LA SALLE-st. tunnel and Northwestern Depot, today, bag containing Waltham gold watch, monogram "J. E." $10. Return to 2 Ritchie-pl. Liberal reward. No questions.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., MONDAY NOON, BEtween Monroe and Congress, sterling silver purse containing $10.45. Finder is welcome to money if they will return purse to MRS. J. R. GEORGE, 5338 Washington-av.

LOST—A SMALL SWISS WATCH WITH ENameled case on Saturday night. Reward will be paid. R. R. STREET, 184 Washington-st.

FOUND—LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN ON Oak-st. MARTIN LARSON, 58 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PARTIES WHO WITNESSED ACcident to little boy on cable car near Keene Hotel on 55th-st. in September during World's Fair send name and address to G 428, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? SEND for book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stocks"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., Rialto Bg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, FACIAL blemishes, and skin diseases cured. No pain. Book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and cashier; thoroughly experienced in fruit and produce commission; would travel to solicit or buy; well acquainted; best references; go anywhere. Address Y D 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent and reliable accountant; best of city references; at present employed, but wish to make a change. Address F 393, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, UNIversity graduate, would like to employ his leisure time in teaching or in office work; can give references. Address G 460, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS druggist, eight years' experience; registered in Iowa; best of references. G 538, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man; 24 years old; six years' experience; A1 reference or bond. G 427, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; experienced, thoroughly competent. A1 habits; moderate salary; references. G 469, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JUNIOR DRUG clerk, speaking German; two years' experience; first-class references furnished. B O 390, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PROFESSIONAL gentleman as traveling salesman; references furnished. Address G 596, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A wholesale Chicago house (liquor excepted) in the South. C. W. SIMS, 5739 Drexel-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SALESMAN; SIX years' experience in men's hats and furnishing goods; A1 city references. G 406, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY BOY just graduated. Address G 400, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CIVIL ENGINEER; has had five years' experience in instrument work. Address G 463, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BICYCLE REPAIRING and locksmith or electrical work on North Side; at present employed. Address G 421, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN VERY handy with tools desires a job in novelty and model shop. F. NELSON, 783 W. Congress-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; single; German; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; best city references. Address G 412, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDish man to drive a wagon and take care of horses. Address FRED SANDBERG, 6651 Maryland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; understands driving and care of horses and milking. AXEL KRARUP, 615 Davis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, WILLING coachman; good driver; best Chicago references; $20. Address K P 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general man, city or country; best of references; single. Address D O 473, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, correspondent; permanent, temporary, or nights; experienced; thoroughly competent; A1 references; moderate salary. Address F 645, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OVER MIDdle age, work at varnishing and polishing or hardwood finishing, pianos, furniture, or interior housework; would accept work in a private mansion where furniture and woodwork would require attention; sober, steady, and reliable. Address G 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE, ALL-AROUND business man, with fifteen years' references as salesman, manager, and traveler, desires a position in any line at moderate salary; no canvassing. Address F 869, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR useful man with private family or business firm by trustworthy military trained man. Good references. Address G 438, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 at anything honorable; honest and willing; can furnish references; is experienced in bicycles. Address G 417, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY, BY A YOUNG man; can do little of everything. Address JOHN LARSON, 209 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN IN or out the city; am R. A. M. in good standing. Address G 403, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN NOT AFRAID of hard work; sober and honest; no agents. C. P., 615 Davis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—NIGHT WORK OF any kind; steady man; references. C. K., 324 Elm-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CHRISTIAN YOUNG man; inside preferred. G 465, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, EXPERIenced barkeeper; prefer German. G 440, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPer; six years with last employer; first-class references; moderate salary. Address G 470, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPer and cashier; reference; will leave city. Address F 402, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier or assistant bookkeeper; Remington operator; 6 yrs.' experience. G 441, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY IN OFfice; understands shorthand and typewriting; salary, $6. Address G 461, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG lady would like position as clerk in bakery or confectionery. 5618 Ellis-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 15, JUST graduated, with a good family, South Side preferred, to assist in light housework or as companion for children. Address G 419, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING BY DOZEN; plain, large or small; plain, 50c; fancy, extra. Send address to 440 E. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS washerwoman, work by the day. Address G 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY washing to take home. Call 5468 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN; COMPEtent cook and laundress; references. 141 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE family; good references 267 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR TRAINED nurses. Telephone Oakland 175. $15.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker will accept engagements by day or week in the country during July and August; very reasonable; highest references. G 433, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN, with child, as housekeeper in small widower's family. Address G 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper; widower's family or club of gentlemen. 360 W. Harrison-st. Wages $5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED trustworthy young woman as housekeeper. Call 249 La Salle-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER with experience; Remington operator; willing to do general office work; will start with low salary. Address MISS F. P., 1247 N. Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, THOROUGHLY competent stenographer; 5 years' law and mercantile experience; best city refs. V J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS REMington, stenographer, or general office work; references. Address G 401, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — 50 HOUSEWORK girls, 20 cooks, 60 hotel cooks, 20 dining-room girls, 20 chambermaids, 10 married couples. Free. Tel. North 869. 130 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—6 GERMAN HOUSEwork girls, 4 German cooks, 3 German second second girls. Call 515 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; REFerence as cook and laundress; Swedish. Tel. South 63. 2205 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG MAN; EXPERIenced d. e.; give age, references, and salary expected. Address G 466, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT; state age and experience. Address G 431, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED—ONE WITH stenographic and Remington experience preferred; $10 per week. G 454, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; CITY REFERences; state wages. Address G 407, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—RAPID PENMAN, FOR GENeral office work. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and references, G 425, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS, IN A RAILroad office; wages $75 per month. Address G 436, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR TO TRAVEL; large commission to first-class man with good record. Address G 437, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—EXPERIENCED, FOR CHICAGO and suburbs; something new; big seller; $5 to $10 per day. Call at Room 8, 85 Washington-st.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY, OF GOOD ADDRESS, not over 35; good pay and permanent position. Room 412, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMEN—TO SHOW OUR CIGARS TO DEALers; $30 weekly salary and expenses; inexperienced men less. FOLK RITCHIE & CO., St. Louis.

SALESMEN—FOR X RAYS ILLUSION MAchines. Call or write 265 Dearborn.

SOLICITORS—FOR A LONG-ESTABLISHED, reliable towel supply company; liberal commission. Address G 418, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—A NEAT APPEARING BOY, WELL ACquainted with city; $3.00 per week. Apply after 9:15 a. m., 940 Monon Bldg.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS IN own handwriting, giving references, G 426, Tribune office.

BOY—FOR DELIVERY. WIFLER& FEITZ, 189 55th-st.

ELEVATOR BOY—NEAT, TIDY LAD. APPLY Janitor, "Albemarle," 3801 Lake-av.

OFFICE BOY—ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE; must have had experience; salary $4. Address G 443, Tribune office.

Trades.

CARPENTERS—15 GOOD MEN; COME READY for work; W. 49th and Jessamine-av., Hawthorne, C., B. and Q.

DESIGNER OF BUSINESS CARDS TO DO OCcasional work at night; must be good letterer. Apply Room 31, 155 Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FOR THE COUNTRY, ENGLISHman preferred; must be fond of dogs and able to take full charge of a gentleman's place. Address, stating references, etc., G 468, Tribune office.

COACHMAN—APPLY 179 FRANKLIN. MARKS, 179 Franklin-st.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN; rapid figurer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc.; places with largest business houses; no payment required in advance. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

EXTENDER—MUST BE VERY RAPID AND accurate. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY eight weeks required. Chicago Barber School, 283 South Clark-st. Catalogue free.

STENOGRAPHER—SMITH PREMIER; $8; must be neat. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

CANVASSERS—TWENTY, HUSTLERS. APPLY afternoons. H. O. HELLER & CO., 241 Desplaines-st.

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT—ON salary. Address G 404, Tribune office.

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT—ON salary. Address V H 77, Tribune office.

LADY—RETOUCHING STUDIO WILL GIVE bright young lady thorough course at half tuition; situation when competent. Call today for particulars. R. 27 Studio Bldg., 123 N. State.

MAN—OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE TO sell a limited amount of stock of an Eastern corporation. Address, with reference, G 467, Tribune office.

MEN—WE WANT 4 GOOD MEN TO TAKE ORders at once. Call 8 a. m. sharp. The Singer Manfg. Co., 192 Van Buren, 6th floor. City Dept.

MEN—GOOD, TO CALL ON CANDY AND GROcery trade; must be hustlers. Address G 410, Tribune office.

TWO NEAT APPEARING GENTLEMEN FOR outside work; prefer men who have had experience as salesmen. C. B. MOORE, 607 Masonic Temple.

YOUNG MAN — FOR POSITION OF TRUST; wages $5 per day; must have $500 cash security. Address G 414, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper by wholesale shoe house; give particulars. Address G 439, Tribune office.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST, OR ASSISTant; young woman. Apply Manager's office, MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail.

Domestics.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SWEDISH—TO DO LIGHT housework and cooking for family of two. 5476 Ingleside-av., second flat.

GIRL—SECOND—CAPABLE; FAMILY OF two; only nice, neat competent girl need apply; best references. 519 Dearborn-av.

HOUSEWORK—SCOTCH, ENGLISH, OR IRISH Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family in suburbs. Address G 260, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3319 Rhodes-av.

NURSE—FOR SICK LADY. APPLY AFTER 4 o'clock. 287 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN NURSE, 15 TO 18 YEARS old, for child 2½ years old. 5744 Washington-av.

WAITRESS—EXPERIENCED. APPLY 2229 Calumet-av.

WASHWOMAN—AT ONCE., MRS. NORTON, 122 49th-st.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER — AND CASHIER — RETAIL grocery, South Side. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 152.

LADIES—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; LADY hairdressing. Chicago Barber School, 283 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS — EXPERIENCED, LADIES. Call 77 Clark-st., Room 10.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE KIMBALL THEIR CHOICE!

WHY NOT YOURS?

Patti, Eames, Nordica, Calve, Klafsky, De Reszke, Alvary, Tamagno, Damrosch, Seidl, Henschel, Sousa, and hundreds of eminent musicians have chosen the Kimball piano from among the great makers of the world for their personal use, and bestowed upon it the laurel of highest commendation.

The verdict of the great artists is supplemented by the Board of Judges at the World's Fair, who accorded the Kimball honors not given to any other piano, as the following extract from the award will attest:

"This firm (W. W. Kimball Co.) deserves the GREATEST COMMENDATION for the SUPERLATIVE MERIT and variety of exhibits, and also for having attained the HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN ALL BRANCHES OF THEIR MANUFACTURE."

THE KIMBALL PIANOS, REED ORGANS, and PIPE ORGANS are sold direct to purchasers at manufacturers' prices. All instruments marked in plain figures, from which no deviation is made. Easy payments accepted.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., so. of Jackson-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE EXTREME WARM weather last week, business was dull. Now that it has cooled off somewhat, may be you will feel more like coming down and see what there is in the piano line. Speaking about "coming down"—just to get you in to "look us over," we will "come down" a little on our regular prices as follows:

SQUARES.		UPRIGHTS.	
Gabler	$ 35	Arion ebony	$150
Vose & Son	50	Arion mahogany	175
Hallett & Cumston	65	Estey ebony	200
Hallett & Davis	90	Camp & Co mahog.	225
Cornish & Co	100	Camp & Co mahog.	250
Decker Bros	125	Brambach dark	275
Chickering Bros. upright walnut			$300
Decker Bros. upright walnut			350
Mathuskek baby grand			300

Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., and Arion pianos. Tuning, repairing, moving, at lowest rates. Easy payments. Rents, $2, $3, $4, $5.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

LYON, POTTER & CO., STEINWAY HALL, 17 VAN BUREN-ST.
Western representatives for STEINWAY PIANOS.
Also for A. B. Chase, Vose & Sons, Sterling, and Huntington
PIANOS.
Special offerings of slightly used and practically new UPRIGHTS at very low prices.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Second-hand squares, $25 upwards.
Second-hand grands, $150 upwards.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 VAN BUREN-ST.
Bet. Wabash and Michigan-avs.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., represent CHICKERING, GABLER, and MARSHALL & WENDELL Pianos. Upright and Square Pianos of various makes taken in exchange will be sold at a great sacrifice.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

DO NOT PAY $100 TO $200 EXTRA FOR A NAME. Buy the new improved Adam Schaaf piano and save the above amount. These instruments are equal to any pianos made in the world in tone, style, and durability; absolute warranty given. Terms easy to suit purchasers. Established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE. 25 upright pianos only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st. Opposite Auditorium.

$115 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; 4 Sterling uprights, French walnut cases, at $155 each, fully guaranteed. Pianos to rent at $3 per month. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$120 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGTH PIANO, latest style case, in excellent condition. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

CHOICE OF TWENTY-FIVE SPECIAL BARgains in second-hand and slightly used upright pianos from $75 upwards. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIanos—Chickering & Son, Decker, Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Davis & Co., Steinway & Sons, Adam Schaaf, Kimball, and others, $85, $100, $125, $150, $175 each. Squares, $20, $35, $50, $65 each. Organs, $15, $25, $45 each. Easy terms. Established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOHMER, MATHUSHEK & DECKER BROS., uprights cheap for cash. The Thompson Music Co., 231 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4310 CALUMET-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD FROM $5 up.

1313 MICHIGAN-AV.—4 BLOCKS SOUTH OF Auditorium, rooms with family board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE SINGLE and double rooms, with board; summer rates.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms with board; gentleman wants roommate.

North Side.

FAMILY CAN HAVE HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park with or without board; references required. Address G 445, Tribune office.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park—Rooms, with board. MRS. CROWELL.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE SINGLE and connecting rooms, with board.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, $4.50, $5, $5.50 weekly; running water.

West Side.

427 MONROE-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; ALL conveniences; good location for transients.

Hotels.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—APARTments by the week, furnished in detail for housekeeping, with sleeping rooms, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.; small families boarding and strangers arriving in the city should call or write; special inducements to theatricals. JOSEPH D. ADNEY, proprietor.

TOWER HOTEL—FAMILY AND TRANSIENT—65th-pl. and Stony Island-av., overlooking Jackson Park—European plan; 200 rooms; private bath; elevator; every convenience; $4.50 per month and upwards; near Alley "L" and I. C. express trains; excellent cafe; meals at all hours; popular prices.

Summer Resorts.

DON'T DECIDE ON YOUR SUMMER TOUR before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking; estimates free for any tour. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, in strictly private family; must be near 43d or 47th-st.; first-class references given and required. Address N J 146, Tribune office.

BOARD—IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS, REspectable, responsible tenants call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—IN SUBURBS, FOR GIRL 9 YEARS, in New England Christian family, for summer. 4747 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

BOARD—GO TO THE MARY KELLY AGENCY to get your rooms rented. 84, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, with private entrance; also single; from $8 to $16 month; splendid baths. 2427 Michigan-av., first flat.

TO RENT—1524 MASONIC TEMPLE, HANDsome rooms; also board, everywhere; free information.

TO RENT—3028 MICHIGAN-AV., NCELY FURnished front alcove room; also other rooms, with all modern conveniences; summer rates.

TO RENT—GO TO THE MARY KELLY AGENcy to select your rooms. 84, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
Modern 9-r. residence with stable, 4317 Ellis-av. JOHN H. HARTOG, owner, 805, 169 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT MODern 10-room residence in excellent order. Apply PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6837 AND 6860 CALUMET-AV., 2-story modern 6 and 8 room brick houses; $15 and $18 per month. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE WITH board if desired; references required. Address G 444, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—10-ROOM NEW HOUSE, MODERN; gas range, furnished, for two or four weeks in August; north shore suburb, 30 minutes from city; large lawn, natural shade trees; $25 week. Address giving references, G 442, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR BOARD OF OWNER—8-ROOM furnished house at Berwyn, to acceptable couple only. Address G 453, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS, BATH, $20 UP; 4 rooms, no bath, $15, $16, $18; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SMALL, STRICTLY MODERN flats, cheap. One furnished. Examine. 3826 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, $13, to $20. 497 43d-st., near Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FACING UNION PARK, 6 AND 7-room steam-heated flats; large rooms; will decorate to suit; 2 blocks from cable or elevated road; one block from Ashland-blvd; rents $25 to $35. S. W. cor. Warren and Ogden-avs; janitor in flat 2. H. O. STONE & CO.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD., STONE front, 2d flat, 7 large light rooms; very desirable; $25; open daily. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—GORGEOUS NEW APARTMENTS—374 Dearborn-av.; every modern convenience of architectural science; prices low to desirable parties; open for inspection. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN, FINE 7-ROOM HEATed flat, with or without furniture. 1955 Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED flat near Lake-av. and 55th-st.; cheap. Address B O 376, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY MODERN 8-ROOM FLAT; steam heat, gas range, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Pine-st., near Ohio.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THREE ADULTS, modern improved steam-heated flat of 6 or 7 rooms, between Madison, Kedzie, 12th, and Rockwell-sts.; rent not to exceed $25 per month; good references. Address G 457, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR cottage for the summer; first-class references. J. W. DAUGHERTY, 138 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

Five-story and basement building, 30x90, at the northwest corner of La Salle and Lake-sts., formerly occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—GOOD LOCATION FOR DRY GOODS or drug store, lively town 7,000, 16 miles from Chicago. Address G 432, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE CHEAP TO A desirable party. Apply 1532 Monadnock Bldg.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $50,000 TO JOIN with the only sure cancer healer in the world, John F. Freeman, well known in Moline, Ill., for building a sanitarium in Chicago for the purpose of curing cancers, tumors, fistula, piles, and all kinds of doctors' incurable sores, etc. A new remedy in this country, curing absolutely without a knife. For evidence and testimonials call or write at once to CHARLES F. FREEMAN, 1022 S. Fairfield-av., Chicago, Ill.

I HAVE A LARGE STEAM-HEATED ROOM IN an excellent location for a bicycle repair, renting, and sales room. Wish to correspond with a practical mechanic who will join me in a business of that kind. Address G 435, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE LIVERY AND BOARDING stable of 20 stalls, located on one of the liveliest corners of the West Side. Address G 411, Tribune office.

$500—A PARTY NEEDS THIS AMOUNT TO ASsist in promoting an enterprise which has every assurance of success; very satisfactory returns should be had within six months. Address G 420, Tribune office.

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs, free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

$3,000 TAKES BARGAIN IN MFG. BUSINESS; will take property. Address G 462, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SALOON AND NINE rooms; easy terms. Address G 434, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP IN THRIVING town. Address Lock Box 168, De Kalb, Ill.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A WHEEL ON A SMALL payment down and the balance on very easy terms I have 100 of the best wheels in Chicago. Address V J 4, Tribune office.

A HIGH GRADE 1896 GENT'S WHEEL, COST $85, never used, for $40 cash. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 312.

REMINGTON BICYCLES—THE NAME IS THE guarantee. The Wilkinson Co., 83 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK—$75 BICYCLES, FULLY guaranteed, '96 model, at $35. 171 Randolph.

HIGHEST GRADE BICYCLES SOLD ON easiest terms known. Address G 442, Tribune.

NEW HIGH GRADE '96 WHEEL FOR SALE cheap for cash. Address G 456, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$200 AND $15 PER MONTH WILL buy fine house on South Side; also $50 and $5 monthly takes my handsome lot; must sell. For particulars address G 447, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL MY NEW 7-ROOM house on choice residence street; few dollars down, $15 monthly; a golden opportunity to secure home on very easy terms; investigate quickly. Address G 450, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HANDSOMEST 2-story stone flat building in Woodlawn; inc. $2,800; value $6,500. L. S. ALDRIDGE, 420, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ALLEY CORner, 41x125 ft., 64th and Drexel-av.; inc. $1,200; want offer. L. S. ALDRIDGE, 420, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HAVE FINE RESIDENCE LOT IN Dauphin Park; will sell on easy terms, or build on payments same as rent. Address G 448, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE; BARGAIN; 6 ROOMS; 2 lots, only 2 blocks from depot, best suburb 24 minutes from Union Depot, on the Burlington; price $1,900; only $200 cash, bal. $15 a month. Address G 446, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL MY CHOICE RESIdence lot, located on principal street, with all improvements paid for; price $500; cash $50, balance on easy monthly payments, 6 per cent interest. Address G 449, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—50X148 FT., WITH small dwelling, situated two blocks from terminal of Lake-st. L road, Austin, Ill.; price $2,300. Address G 685, Tribune.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—MY EQUITY IN 200 x130; choice street, macadamized; near depot; trees and shrubbery; money talks G 464, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

WESTERN FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—SALT RIVER VALLEY FRUIT and farm lands; superb climate. Send for pamphlet. Arizona Improvement Co., 812, 171 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SPECIAL CUSTOMER, A 10-room house; no objection to a basement house, IF CHEAP, or a good lot with an old frame house; east of State-st., north of 24th-st., south of 18th-st.; will pay about $12,000. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$9,000 EQUITY IN NEW MODern house, 11 rooms, e. f., lot 25x150; n. of 51st-st., e. of Drexel-blvd.; will take North or South Side vacant, or house on any side worth $8,000 to $10,000, clear. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$200,000 EQUITY IN IMproved central Chicago property, well rented; will take clear Chicago or clear improved in other cities; Kansas City preferred; owners only. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 701, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—INTERVIEWS AND CORRESPONDence with owners of large properties in Chicago or elsewhere who desire to make exchange. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 701, 145 La Salle-st.

WILL EXCHANGE—FOR BICYCLES, NEW AND second-hand, and part cash a 160-acre farm with buildings; $3,000. Address N R 126, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—ROGERS PARK VACANT FOR clear flat building. Address G 416, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; building loans at current rates; Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgage for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON, loan on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates; no delay. We pass on security.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

LOANS—SMALL OR LARGE—LOW INTEREST; improved or vacant; small expense; no delay; try us. A. GOLDMAN & CO., 420, 145 La Salle-st.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE SOME REAL estate loans at usual rates. Address V J 8, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT; 6 P. C. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

F. F. JUDD & CO., MORTGAGE LOANS. 84 La Salle and 323 W. 63d-sts.

WANTED—$6,000 ON $25,000 IMPROVED property. CHARLES L. PAGE, 177 La Salle-st.

HAVE A FEW LOANS I WILL PAY COMMISsion for placing. Address G 430, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest, and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged in monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. No charges taken out. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, 161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD. AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; highest value; loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

LOAN ON AND PURCHASE LIFE POLICIES; legal interest. Room 313, 108 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, 28.

FOR SALE—1,000 SHARES HARRISON TELEphone stock for cash. Address G 320, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—
ESTATE OF HERRMANN KIRCHHOFF.
All the unsold personal property of the estate of Herrmann Kirchhoff, consisting of lumber, timber, finished and unfinished outside and inside blinds, base blocks, head blocks, mixed molding, mixed doors, cut stock for sash, doors, and blinds, four lumber wagons, one horse and harness, one large fireproof safe, desks, tables, and other office fixtures and furniture, is hereby offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash. Bids for all or part of said property will be received till July 27, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m., at my office, 95 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill. Property may be seen at the factory, Wilmot and Oakley-avs., Chicago.
All bids will be submitted to the County Court of Cook County for approval on July 28, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.
ADOLPH PIKE, Assignee of Estate of Herrmann Kirchhoff.
JESSE COX, Attorney for Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—NOTICE—SEALED BIDS will be received by the undersigned until 10 a. m. July 28 for the stock of goods and fixtures of the Sterner Wheel and Sporting Goods Co., 51 Dearborn-st.; bids must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent, and marked "Bids for stock Sterner Wheel and Sporting Goods Co." ROBERT F. MUNSELL, Assignee, 63 Metropolitan Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN OF United States; ladies or gents can earn $3 to $5 per day; something new; a big feller for 25 cents; no humbug; send 10 cents for sample. Address 1724 S. State, or call night or morning.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE LATEST NOVELTY IN accident insurance; liberal contracts with perpetual renewal proviso. Write Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD LOCAL AGENT IN EVERY county in Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin to sell groceries to consumers; liberal inducements. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—A NEW BICYCLE DEVICE; TO show it sells it. Address EMERGENCY, 412 American Tract Society Building, New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—GENT'S GOLD CASE WATCH, full jeweled movement, Cornell make; will sell at a reduction on account of sickness. Address G 458, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350, 352, Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1543.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REFRIGERATORS—TO CLOSE OUT OUR REfrigerators and ice chests for season we offer at 45 to 50 per cent discount. Lawn mowers, rubber hose, water coolers, ice cream freezers, etc., at reduced prices. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock of entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 351 W. Madison.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ELEGANT NEW furniture, complete, of 9-room flat. Address G 306, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—38 SHELDON-ST., COR. WASHington-blvd.—Furnished 4-room second flat; no reasonable offer refused; must be sold this week on account of removal.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTH SIDE, elegantly furnished 7-room flat. Call Room 420, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED FLAT FOR SUBURban residence lot; good furniture only considered; will sacrifice; mean business. F 576, Tribune.

FOR SALE—(OR EXCHANGE HORSE AND buggy) nicely furnished 6-room flat, lease; good location; state particulars. F 566, Tribune office.

AUCTION HOUSES.

LIVINGSTON'S
NORTH SIDE AUCTION HOUSE.
Days of sale Monday and Thursday. Consignments solicited. We also make a specialty of selling private residences and stores.
231-233 WELLS-ST. Tel. N. 711.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED take the old reliable CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA, 520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cab., $70 and up; II. Cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Jy. 28, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Au. 18, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Au. 25, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Au. 11, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 am
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Jy. 25, 10 am | Saale, Sat., Aug. 8, 10 am
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser... July 25, 10 am | Fulda... Aug. 22, 10 am
Werra... Aug. 8, 10 am | Ems... Aug. 29, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
New York... July 29 | St. Louis... Aug. 12
Paris... Aug. 5 | St. Paul... Aug. 19
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Waesland... July 25 | Indiana... Aug. 1
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Noordland... July 29 | Kensington... Aug. 12
Friesland... Aug. 5 | Westernland... Aug. 19
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow.
Circassia, July 25, noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 15, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 8, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 22, noon
Passengers booked to and from all important points in Europe.
SECURE BERTHS NOW FOR SUMMER SAILING, as Steamers book their full complement of saloon and second cabin passengers weeks in advance of sailing dates. For reservation of Berths, Tickets, or Drafts for any amount, apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st.

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PLYMOUTH—LONDON [4¼ hrs.] free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS [6½ hrs.]
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CHINA, via Honolulu... July 30, 3 pm
BELGIC, via Honolulu... Aug. 8th, 3 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu... Aug. 17th, 3 pm
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark-st.

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New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
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Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
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"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[EST. 1844]—Vacation parties sail from New York monthly for Europe. All prices. Individual travelling tickets, all lines, all routes, programs free. Choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents, 220 South Clark-st.

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GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, at 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.] and 7 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay, Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Mondays at 8 p. m. and Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone, Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Company—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday at 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, Traverse City, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points east. Send for tourist guide. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town offices, 220 and 234 Clark-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

LAKE STEAMERS—CITY TICKET OFFICE, 234 S. Clark-st., where berths may be reserved and tickets purchased for S. S. Manitou, L. M. and L. S. T. Co., Goodrich Line, Northern Michigan Line, and all lake steamers. Summer tourists tickets, single and excursion, sold to all parts of the United States and Canada. Send for summer tour book free. THOMAS COOK & SON, Agents.

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TO MACKINAC ISLAND. $11—ROUND TRIP—$11.
Via Northern Michigan Transportation Co. steamers. Full particulars given at general office, east end Michigan-st., or up-town offices, 220-234 Clark-st.

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Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Friday and Saturday) at 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; special trip Saturday, 9 a. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Telephone main 4648.

VACATION TOURS—GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR Book for the United States, Canada, and the Provinces. Routes and rates via lake, ocean, river, and rail. Official agents all lines lake steamers. Call on or address H. GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

MONON ROUTE [LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway], Depot: Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
The fast mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:48 am	9:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mack. Island. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local, through coaches	7:20 am	11:50 am
Parlor car and sleeper	5:00 pm	9:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	9:30 pm	6:50 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'wn	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 8:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618). Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City		* 9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	† 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	* 9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	† 6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse, and	* 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Western Minnesota	*10:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c 9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †4:25 p.m., *5 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. †8 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. eSunday. cEx. Monday. ‡Ex. Saturday. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 3:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle & Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kan. City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Sgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only.
Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	* 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 pm
Bloomington and Springfield	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Train.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	‡10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City—Dub	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 3:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone M'n 4585. *Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mon-	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
tana and Pacific coast	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ash-	‡ 4:00 am	*10:45 pm
land, Iron towns, Chip-	† 3:00 am	* 9:45 am
pewa Falls and Eau Claire	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
nah, Menasha, and Wau-	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
kesha	† 1:25 pm	† 1:10 pm
	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special	† 4:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Burlington Local	† 3:00 pm	† 9:35 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:55 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:20 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*6:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*6:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 21, 1896. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *9:30 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †11:50 a. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 34 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	1:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

TO AVOID GRADE CROSSING

RAILROADS OFFER A NEW PLAN AT SIXTEENTH AND CLARK STREETS.

Nine of the Ten Lines Involved Submit an Agreed Scheme by Which Some Tracks Are Elevated and Others Are Depressed, Leaving the Thoroughfare Unincumbered — St. Charles Air Line Alone Holds Out—Action Deferred for One Week.

Two plans for getting rid of the railroad crossing problem at Sixteenth and Clark streets were discussed yesterday in the meeting of the railroad officials with the Council committee.

The railroad engineers submitted a scheme which nine of the ten railroads concerned recommend, and this altogether eliminates crossings at grade. The plan of the Council committee which elevates all tracks so as to free Clark street of crossings still compels the ten railroads to intersect on common grades.

Although no agreement was reached, the railroads had the opportunity of going on record as to just what they want. What they do not want and insist they will not have is the proposed plan of the Council committee to incur the expense of elevating above Clark street without disposing of the problem of crossing each other's tracks.

To raise the network of tracks in the air, the engineers argue, will not dispose of troubles so far as the roads are concerned. It is their wish to settle the problem once for all in such a way that every company will have its own grade independent of all others.

As neither the engineers nor the Aldermen were in the humor to concede what the other side demanded the matter went over for another week.

Present at the Meeting.

Ald. O'Neill put the case before the representatives of the railroads, as Chairman of the committee. There were present President Ripley, Chief Engineer Dunn, and General Solicitor Kenna of the Santa Fé; Chief Engineer Parker of the Rock Island road; Chief Engineer Durand, Chicago and Western Indiana; Chief Engineer Blake and General Manager Brown, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; H. W. Parkhurst, bridge engineer of the Illinois Central; and Attorney F. R. Babcock, for the Michigan Central.

Mr. Kenna elucidated the scheme suggested by the railroads for obliterating entirely all grade intersections. He said it was indorsed by nine roads, while the tenth—the St. Charles Air Line—had not expressed an opinion. It would be far more expensive to the companies, the attorney said emphatically, but it wiped out annoyances and danger, and the city ought to let the roads put themselves on a basis of convenience and safety.

He illustrated the railroad scheme with a map and drawings. By this plan some of the roads go under Clark street and others over it. The street itself is raised seven feet by approaches to the necessary viaduct, 250 feet long and at a grade of three feet to the hundred.

Some Tracks Up, Others Down.

The Western Indiana and the Santa Fé, which run parallel, sink their tracks seven feet to go under Clark street. The Lake Shore and Rock Island roads, also parallel, raise their tracks ten feet to pass over the Western Indiana and Santa Fé tracks. The St. Charles Air line, which cuts across from the lake to the river, would then have to elevate its tracks twenty-seven feet to find a grade independent of all others.

Whether the St. Charles Air line will agree to this plan is yet unanswered.

If this plan should be carried out the Chicago, Madison and Northern, leased to the Illinois Central, would be compelled to climb from the present grade twenty-seven feet to gain the Air line tracks for connection with the lessee road.

The corporations which favor this scheme are:

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.
Chicago and Western Indiana.

By reason of leasing the use of its tracks to other roads the Western Indiana speaks also for the Erie, Monon, Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Eastern Illinois companies.

Mr. Kenna's Argument.

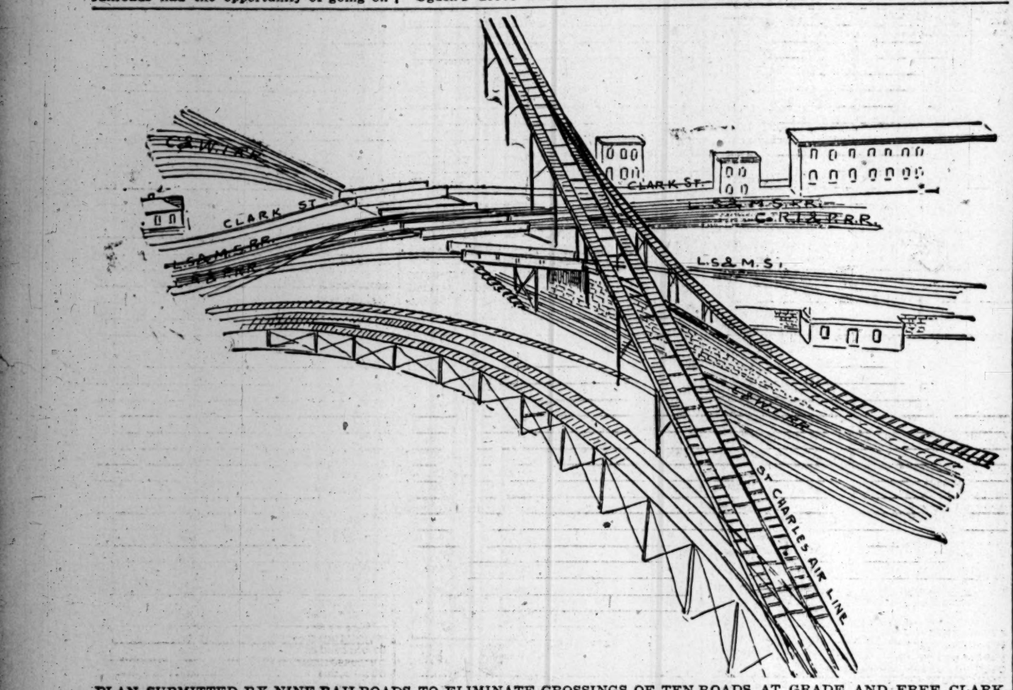
"This crossing is the most dangerous in the world," said Mr. Kenna in closing his argument. "The railroads demand that public safety shall be conserved, while we are handling the intricate problem by preventing danger to life once for all. Our plan does this. Accept our plan and you accomplish three things. Clark street is not crossed by any tracks; no road crosses any other's; the roads are consulted as to what they think will best conserve their best interests."

Clark street by the plan of the Council committee is depressed five feet. All the railroads elevate and cross each other at a common level.

Ald. Northrop favored adopting the plan of the committee. He said: "Send it to the Council and there let it be accepted or rejected by the railroads." Ald. Maltby saw no reason in recommending a scheme which it was known in advance would be rejected by the railroads.

Ald. Madden said the nine railroads represented could not assure the committee the tenth road would accept their plan. He believed the Council could compel the roads to act as a unit by sending the engineer's scheme to the Council with the understanding that before action upon it the roads would have the opportunity of offering a substitute by general agreement.

Upon the motion of Ald. Maltby the session was adjourned to next Monday afternoon.



PLAN SUBMITTED BY NINE RAILROADS TO ELIMINATE CROSSINGS OF TEN ROADS AT GRADE AND FREE CLARK STREET OF TRACKS NEAR SIXTEENTH STREET.

[Clark street rises 7 feet, while the Chicago and Western Indiana and Santa Fé depress seven feet and pass under Clark street. The Lake Shore and Rock Island rise ten feet to cross over the Western Indiana and Santa Fé. The St. Charles Air-Line rises twenty-seven feet to pass over all others.]

WILL PAY AFTER HE LEAVES JOLIET.

Self-Confessed Thief Shakes Hands with His Victim in Court and Makes Her a Promise.

H. Coleman was arraigned before Judge Chetlain yesterday charged with robbery. He admitted his guilt and asked the court to be lenient with him.

Coleman stole a pocketbook containing $6 and some jewelry from Mrs. Emma Cerf, widow of Adolph Cerf, the attorney who recently committed suicide. The robbery occurred six weeks ago while Mrs. Cerf was riding on a Wells street cable car.

Judge Chetlain sentenced Coleman to the penitentiary. As the prisoner was being led back to the jail he passed Mrs. Cerf. Holding out his hand Coleman said:

"Madam, I am sorry I robbed you." Mrs. Cerf shook hands with the man, who added: "I am sorry I made you so much trouble. I'll pay it all back some time."

Then the prisoner was taken back to his cell.

PICNIC OF ST. STANISLAUS' CHILDREN.

Ogden's Grove Filled with Youngsters from the Polish Parish, Who Enjoy an Unusual Outing.

Ogden's Grove was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon by 2,000 children and their teachers from St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Parish, who took part in the first Sunday-school picnic which the church has held in many years. The picnickers formed at the church, Ingraham and Noble streets,



AT THE CHILDREN'S PICNIC, OGDEN'S GROVE.

and marched to the grove, with Nowicke's band at the head, playing Polish airs.

The children were in charge of Father Barzynski, head of the parish, and the Sisters of Notre Dame. Most of them brought their own luncheon in large wicker baskets which made the boys stoop to carry.

The day was spent in playing Polish and American games, listening to Polish music and Polish speeches, and drinking lemonade.

MORE WORK ON THE SCHOOL CENSUS

Four Clerks Employed in Completing the Tabulation.

The school census makes a fresh start this morning. When Supt. Stanford made his partial report two weeks ago every name, including his own, was taken from the census pay-roll and the offices were closed. But this morning four clerks will begin the work of completing the tabulation.

The work remaining to be done relates entirely to nativities. Unlike any previous school census, the present one includes the nativity of each parent of each inhabitant.

The board has dispensed with the services of Supt. Stanford and transferred his duties to Secretary Graham. The clerks selected to complete the tabulation are Frederick Staat, A. B. Leser, H. E. O. Heineman, and Thomas Dwyer.

Secretary Graham says the work must be finished in one month. The four clerks will be paid $5 a day, to be paid only if they finish the work in one month. There is only $1,400 left of the two appropriations.

Brazil's Coffee Crop.

Brazil grows half the coffee crop of the world.

ALL STUCK ON THE TOWN.

BILL POSTERS' CONVENTION PUTS UP A CHICAGO STAND.

Men Who Hang Three Sheets in the Wind Will Attend from All Over the Country—Chef of the Leland Is Busy with Menu Problems of Paste—Some of the Delegates Are Mayors, but They Will Bar Politics from Their Deliberations.

There is going to be a terribly "stuck up" air about the Leland Hotel for the next three days. One "William Stickers," familiarly and possibly better known as "Bill Stickers," is in possession of that hostelry.

He came—in fact one hundred and ten of him came—yesterday to attend a three days' session of the Inter-State Bill-Posters' Protective Association, which will hold its annual meeting at the Leland today, tomorrow, and one day more. It will be a three days' stand, the kind for which bill stickers love to labor. They will eat nothing for dessert except paste, and the chef of the hotel culinary department is busy preparing large batches of paste of the Turkish variety. Mr. Stickers announces that he will accept the ordinary hotel sheets in place of the theatrical three-sheets, of which he is much more fond, but under protest and for sleeping purposes only.

Where They Come From.

The men who will assemble at the Leland today and stand in front of President P. F. Schaefer, when he brings down his gavel on the hard oak table in the hotel club-room, come from all parts of the United States and Canada. Some of them put ice in the paste down in Florida to prevent the paste from boiling, and others who come from Toronto and Minneapolis put hot water in the paste to prevent its turning to ice. They come from New York, where they put notices of a horse race on the pedestal of the Goddess of Liberty, and from the far off Colorado where the rocks and crags of lofty mountains proclaim the merits of Sulgg's Pills and in wind or weather proudly uphold to the gaze of startled tourists "What the papers say" of "somebody or other's" hair wash.

The meeting of the bill posters in Chicago today will be the most important assemblage of the craft since Noah put out three-sheet warnings of the flood.

All the prominent men in the profession are to be here. The top sheet of a two-sheet poster on a bill board in St. Louis or Brooklyn will slowly drop off and leave the head of a skirt dancer on the body of the second baseman of the local ball club, while the men who put both posters up are deliberating in Chicago.

Politics on the Side.

People who watch this convention in the hopes of getting some idea on how to make paste that will take the place of shingle nails, or whether it should be applied with a brush or mop, will be disappointed. Nor will they discuss the 16 to 1 ratio except where it refers to 16 parts of water to 1 part of flour. The convention is not only composed of the representative men of the bill-posting business but of advertisers and printers, who will discuss with them matters of mutual interest.

One of the most important items which will be considered by the convention will be



CLARENCE E. RUNEY.

the relationship of the advertiser and printer to the bill-poster and how to best advance the interests of all. The association, which has grown in two years from an organization with a membership in half a dozen States to one having members in every important city in the country and in Canada, will consider the advisability of changing its title from that of the Inter-State Association to that of "National Protective Association," or some other title more significant of the scope of the order.



H. F. SCHAFER.

The majority of the members of the fraternity arrived yesterday. They are a representative lot of men, being of of all shades of political beliefs and religions. With many of them bill posting is only a side line and their other occupations are as varied as some of the three sheet circus posters they hang up. Some of them are grocers and others clerks. Two or three are Mayors of their towns, and the theatrical company which does not give them their posting to do might just as well paste their bills in the basements. P. F. Shaefer of Chicago is the President and Clarence E. Runey of Waukegan is the popular Secretary.

SNUG POST FOR A REGULAR ARMY MAN.

Cols. Sawtelle and Ludington in Line for Promotion to the Quartermaster-Generalship.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Brig.-Gen. Batcheldor, Quartermaster-General of the army, will retire for age on July 27, and gossip is lively concerning the personality of his successor. If seniority is followed the next Quartermaster-General will be either Col. Sawtele, on duty at New York, or Col. Ludington, who is in Chicago.

Col. Sawtelle is the senior of the two officers and on that account is regarded as having a slight advantage over Col. Ludington.

Col. Sawtelle is a graduate of West Point, while Col. Ludington was appointed to the army from civil life. The first named has but two years more of active service, while Col. Ludington will not be retired until 1903.

MISS MAMIE JACKSON BEFORE AND AFTER HER HAIR WAS CUT.



Here is a picture of Mamie Jackson and her curls and another one of just Mamie Jackson alone. The curls did not sit for the second picture because two men who called upon Miss Jackson on Saturday afternoon cut them from her head and carried them away. Miss Jackson's hair was known as the most beautiful on the West Side. On Saturday two men called at her home, No. 947 West Harrison street, and in some strange way gained an entrance to her home by confessing they were book agents. Instead of producing a book, however, the men seized hold of the young woman, and, after binding and gagging her, took a pair of scissors that hung on the wall and with a "snip, snip," proceeded to cut off Miss Jackson's luxuriant tresses. The scissors were dull and would not cut through the thick braid at the back. Then the merry hair clippers hunted up a bread knife and sawed through the braid, and, just as Miss Jackson thought they were going to scalp her, they thrust the severed curls in their pockets, and after a light lunch in the Jackson pantry went away.

LOUISIANA'S GOVERNOR AT DUBUQUE

Senator Allison and Representative Henderson Entertain Gov. Foster.

Dubuque, Ia., July 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Foster of Louisiana, his son and daughters, Col. Hester of New Orleans and wife were in the city today and were received as guests by prominent citizens, including Senator Allison and Representative Henderson. A dinner was given at the Hotel Julien in their honor, and several speeches were made. Col. Henderson was particularly happy in his remarks. Gov. Foster spoke of the happily united country and extolled the enterprise and energy he saw everywhere evidenced in the North.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
111 STATE STREET.

Again To-day.

We continue again to-day that sale of fine Novelty Silks which drew such a crowd yesterday. It is beyond question the greatest offering of Fancy Silks at half and one-third cost of production ever known on State-st. See our new great South Show Window to-day, containing from one to three pieces of a kind—representing 800 pieces of—

$3.00, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50 Novelty Silks, all bought at one price regardless of cost, and will be sold at one price regardless of value, and that price is only 75c

See this window and you will not wait long outside. It brought every one in yesterday.

Also Three Very Special Lots
BLACK SILKS.

$1.00 and 85c Satin Figured Gros Grains, most beautiful patterns and greatest value yet shown 50c

$1.25 Rich Black Brocade Satins, advance fall styles, a quality really worth $1.25—in choicest patterns—(see north window) 75c

$2.00 Black Satin Figured Gros Grains, advance patterns—an exceptional opportunity while this lot lasts—at only $1.00

Also some extraordinary doings in Silk Shirt Waists, Silk Skirts, Silk Ribbons and Parasols.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

SUITS.. A Summer Clearance..

A mid-season crash never before heard of—a sacrifice, the like of which has never yet occurred. This summer's best styles in Organdies, Lawns, Swiss, Dimities, Piques, Batistes, Crash Linens, and Grass Cloth—largest assortment in Chicago to be swiftly sold though it means losses.



Four Special Tables of Great Bargains:

Table No. 1—Beautiful Lawn and Percale Dresses—wide skirts—bishop sleeves—waists all tastily trimmed—prices were $4.00 and $3.50—reduced to 1.95

Table No. 2—Blazer Suits of fancy mohair—skirts full and stylish and velveteen bound—blazers are cut in best of style—beautiful summer outing suits—and the price is only 2.95

Table No. 3—Handsome Lawn and Organdie Dresses in all the new and desirable patterns and shades—all fresh and clean—not shop-worn—$8.50 and $7.50 values—reduced to 3.95

Table No. 4—Will contain five large lines of Linen and Organdie Dresses—handsomely trimmed—full stylish skirts—new style sleeves—real $10.00 dresses—for.. 4.95

Burns one-half the gas—gives three times the light

For those who have to work day in and day out by artificial light, there is no light so satisfactory or so easy for the eyes as

The Improved
Welsbach LIGHT.

For sale at 67 Washington St., and at the FAIR, State, Adams, and Dearborn Sts.
Caution to purchasers in Chicago: Allow no one to repair or put up a Welsbach Light who cannot show official authority from the Chicago Dep't of the Welsbach Commercial Co. All genuine goods have trade mark, "Welsbach," on each box.

Identify Yourself

With a distinctive perfume. Use the same odor in all of your toilet requisites. If Violet is your favorite use none but Violet Extract, Violet Soap, Violet Toilet Water, Violet Powder.

When your friends associate the perfume you use with your own identity you have discovered the art of using perfume correctly.

The Auditorium Pharmacy handles all of the finest odors in the extract, the toilet water, the soap, the hairdressing, the powder.

Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Telephone and mail orders promptly filled.

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MAY TO OCTOBER, 1896.
GERMAN PISCATORIAL and GERMAN COLONIAL EXHIBITION.
Kairo—Old Berlin—Gigantic Telescope—Sporting Exhibition—Panorama of the Alps—North Pole—Pleasure Park.

Mighty dressy style this wearing light colored trousers with dark coat and vest. Makes old coat and vest look spruce and dignified. Helps your pocketbook out, too—$2.75 to $9.00 instead of full suit price.

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N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.

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88 Washington Street, CORRECT STYLES.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
381, 383 and 385 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE AT OUR ROOMS
This Morning at 10 o'Clock
Of Furniture, Carpets, and Household Goods. At 11 o'clock a large consignment of Chairs and Rockers and Dressers.
THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.

Your Washtub



will be turned upside down more of the time if you use Santa Claus Soap. If you do your own washing this means rest for you. If you hire it done, it means money for you. If time is ever elaborately thrown away, it is over a wash tub with a poor soap.

Santa Claus Soap

is made to wash clothes as they should be washed. It distinguishes friend from foe—your clothes from the dirt—and spares one while it strikes the other. You must use soap; why not the best? Suppose you are now suited,—you will feel no worse when you are better suited. Try Santa Claus. Santa Claus Soap has long been made and has friends everywhere. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

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Unexcelled for Exquisite Tone. Beautiful Casings and Durability. Moderate Prices. Easy Terms. One Profit. EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY.

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Are a good investment when bought at the low prices and on the terms that we are now giving purchasers. Your credit is O. K. with us. Large stock of Watches, Fine Jewelry, etc.
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Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted. Lenses ground to correct any defect of vision and frames made to fit the face properly. Opera Instruments of every description. Artificial Eyes etc. EYES TESTED FREE.

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Turnip, Beans, Endive, and other Plants for present sowing.